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THE SPHERE, JANUARY 26, 1946
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THE SPHERE

Vol. CLXXXIV No. 2401 WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE GRAPHIC JANUARY 26 1946

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Volume CLXXXIV No. 2401

The SPHERE, London, January 26, 1946

THE SPHERE

With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"

The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

THE HELICOPTER—IS THIS THE AIRCRAFT OF THE FUTURE? **A DEMONSTRATION OF THE NEW SIKORSKY R.5 AT BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, when it lifted eighteen passengers into the air, and then set up new altitude and speed records**

During a special test at the Sikorsky aircraft plant in Bridgeport, Connecticut, the new R.5 Helicopter lifted fifteen persons, excluding the pilot, and then came down to pick up two more, making a total of eighteen. The machine, without its passengers, later achieved a new helicopter altitude record of 21,000 ft. and a speed record of 114·6 miles per hour, results so favourable that the future possibilities of this type of aircraft are now being widely discussed in the United States. The advantages of the helicopter principle of vertical lift have long been realised, but the experiments of the British and French Governments in 1920-21 were only partially successful. Now a greater degree of stability in the air has been achieved, and during the last war the American forces used helicopters with success for coastguard rescue work, while postal authorities have employed them for mail deliveries between city post-offices, flat roofs being used as landing-grounds

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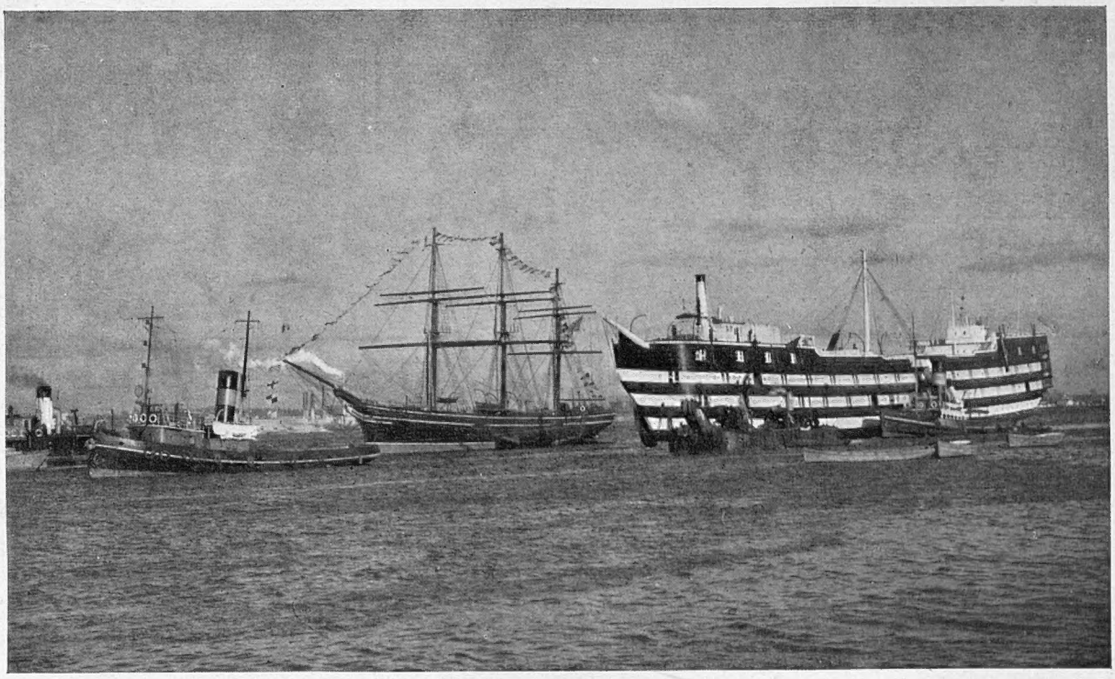
A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

Full Support.—Mr. Byrnes' speech to the Assembly must have warmed millions of hearts. This time, as far as America is concerned, and if America follows Byrnes, it *is* to be "all right." That great nation, through its chosen spokesman, was big enough to admit a false move in 1919, and to learn by bitter experience of failure. And Mr. Byrnes has pledged even the Isolationists of the Middle West, if any survive, to mean business with the League's successor; and henceforth *parler européen*. As a pledge, it 's a mouthful. On its face value, it is of the first encouragement, the brightest hope for civilisation. Speeches, of course, are formalised, and to some degree conventional, at such assemblies. Their face values are not always reliable; but delegates usually slip-in a useful hint now and again as to the set of the wind. And I do really feel that a wind from the proper quarter *is* setting in—a wind from the hearts of the 100,000,000 who stand waiting outside Central Hall. These waiting millions do indeed this time mean to secure: That national aims shall not interrupt progress; that lobbying and intrigue shall not clog the wheels; that power politics shall be kept out; that the voice of the small nation, if its words are not petty or greedy, shall be heard on an equality basis. A beginning, not without hope, has been made.

Bevin Pledges England.—After Byrnes, Bevin. So far as words mean anything, so far as a Minister can speak for a nation, these two men have promised a mouthful for all the peoples who speak English, in full support of the United Nations and their peace organisation. Mr. Bevin spoke with great sincerity, dignity, clarity. It seemed to me he spoke for Britain, and that "even the ranks of Tuscany could scarce forbear to cheer." It is interesting at this stage to look back and recall the expectations we had some of us formed as to how the Labour Government would show up in the international field. It is fair to say that both Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin have agreeably surprised us. Bevin always, Attlee usually, have spoken without party bias, boldly, frankly and wholly for Britain. Would Mr. Eden have done better? Or Mr. Churchill? Could either have conceded so much without yielding anything from the rights, the status, the dignity of the British Empire? Could either of those masters of the spoken word have done the job better? I confess I do not think so. I think that, to date, and so far as words and decisions can carry us, the best interests of our Empire, for the overriding purpose of security and understanding among nations, are shown to have been in good hands The times are of the first historical importance, of infinite gravity These two men are making world-shaking decisions for Britain and civilisation. And, when we consider the organisation of their own party machinery, we must concede them the virtues of courage, breadth of mind and vision, and patriotic and cosmic statesmanship. And now for M. Vishinsky's plane and the voice of Russia.

A Missed Opportunity.—Pressure of business can always be a reasonable excuse to-day. U.N.O. came upon us very suddenly, though the date was fixed long since. The very building for the Assembly had to be extemporised at the last minute. None the less, much was done to give this tremendous chance a favourable opening, and it may seem churlish to regret that more was not done. Nevertheless, it seems to me that a great opportunity was missed by failure to plan a still more elaborate organisation for making Britain and her institutions and manner of life and thought better known to the intellectuals of scores of nations which know all too little about us. And, above all, I should list as needful a lively entertainment committee which might have organised for the delegates week-end visits to country houses. True, there are few nowadays in pre-war commission, comfortable and well found in domestic help. But so it is all over the world. There are hundreds of Britons living in the country who would have welcomed the chance to receive the delegates, and would have given of their best to entertain them and to exchange ideas and knowledge. Perhaps it was feared that lack of fuel at this season would provide but cold comfort for delegates. At least they would have learned that austerity is no myth in Britain to-day.



THE NEW "WORCESTER" TAKES HER STATION IN THE THAMES: The "Exmouth," now renamed the "Worcester," is towed into her moorings alongside the "Cutty Sark" at Greenhithe, where she will serve as training-ship to the Thames Nautical College, taking the place of the old *Worcester* which, as depicted on pages 112-13 of this issue, has been returned to the Admiralty after over seventy years' service. The College's new training-ship, which at one time belonged to the London County Council, was employed during the last war at Scapa Flow as headquarters and home base of a minesweeping flotilla. She was built in 1905 by Messrs. Vickers at Barrow

In America.—If the B.B.C. voices from America, which tell us week by week how things strike America and how things are in America, are a sure guide, we must adjust our views both of the gravity of the strikes and of the likelihood of considerable American help in the occupation of Germany and Japan in the latter half of 1946. American business men, and perhaps politicians, take a less serious view of labour troubles than we are inclined to do from reading headlines. If the steel industry settles its own hash, the rest of the tangle will sort itself out, think the U.S. As for mass unemployment, it is so far a myth. Like an oil tank, with a pipe in its belly, there is always a "submerged tenth" which can never be employed. That "tenth" in America is a normal static figure of 2,000,000 men who for various reasons are always out of employment, even in boom times. For the rest, the labour market has easily absorbed 5,000,000 Service men and still wants more. Demand for labour exceeds supply. On the other hand, and as a corollary, demobilisation proceeds so fast that it seems improbable that America, by next June, will have more than 500,000 men in arms to meet all their commitments at home and at the seats of the late war. If that prove correct, we are likely to be left to hold a heavy baby in Western Europe while American industrial production forges ahead Mr. Byrnes' pledge stands to be corrected in one particular.

This Freedom.—Freedom of the Press is an ideal which every democratic country should fight for constantly. But it must be ideal. It must be practised within the framework of patriotism, and to that extent it must support its Government. In America, there are all too many newspaper chiefs who regard this freedom as a go-as-you-please, and always put circulation before country and civilisation. What better stunt than to go all-out for the Service man and his grievances and to become the G.I.'s best friend? "Bring the boys home," "Step up demobilisation," "Reduce the occupation forces"—these are the banner-slogans. And Eisenhower and the Government find it difficult to combat them. The discontent of the forces of occupation of all nations following a long war is as old as time and inevitable as death. To be bored is as strong an inducement to subversion as are hunger and cold. And, when reason refuses to function, nursery saws make no appeal. "Spoiling the ship for a ha'porth of tar" carries no message of patience to an old soldier, living a dreary life in the ruins of a blasted country, who has only one life to live, and who wants to get back to his wife and his job before another snoops one or both. And if his favourite newspaper whips him up to active discontent, his military command is likely to find him difficult to control. "God's own country" may not be what it was; but it is still Paradise compared with any other in 1946.

"The Somerset Giants."—Archæologically, the most interesting thing I have read of late was an article by Harwood Steele in *Country Life* of January 11. He had recently examined from the air a part of Somerset known as the Temple of the Stars, near Glastonbury. The "Giants" are none other than the Signs of the Zodiac, in outline and in relief, and the figures are formed by natural and artificial waterways, hills, tracks and earthworks. The discovery was apparently made by a woman, Mrs. Maltwood, before the war, and made from the ground and from ordnance maps. Apparently, you can trace the figures yourself from the ordnance sheet, for most of the signs are still clear, though blurred by modern roads and other features. The idea is that they were "laid out" by the priests of ancient times, who, Mr. Hogben has told us, were the original mathematicians and scientists, as a permanent memorial of their craft, which later degenerated into superstition (and religion); and the memorial is perhaps 5,000 years old. The King Arthur legend comes into the story somewhere. I hope much that we shall hear more of it. Meanwhile, I am applying for the appropriate ordnance sheet.

Cold Snap.—The English country house, as built any time up to 1890, was designed to be warmed by great coal-fires (or mighty log-fires, which can be even warmer) in every living- and bedroom and in hall and passages. Until that time, coal and fuels and servants were cheap, and no one bothered much about such mundane commonplaces. How different to-day! The old doors and window-frames are warped. They are draughty dwellings. Fires in bedrooms are unknown. One fire of green logs in the living-room is all one can achieve. The rest is . . . paraffin. Central heating, even if it exists, is beyond our capacity. The other night I took a census of my neighbours—a temperature census. One had read the reading of his thermometer in his living-room at tea-time—it was 45 degs. Another put the average at 50 degs. The highest reading was 55 degs. In my opinion, a man's brain does not properly function at any temperature unde 60 degs. indoors. Ease and leisure are only possible at a temperature of 65 degs. A temperature of 55 degs. makes us irritable to the verge of revolution. Anything below 50 degs. indoors so weakens our powers of resistance that we can neither work constructively nor revolt We become apathetic. I take it that that is the reason why another French revolution has not yet broken out in Paris. I hope U N O. has all the fuel she needs for her important work.

Never Jam for Us.—They say (but they are sometimes wrong) that Russians are to have a huge increase in all heat-and-strength-building rations. They say that a people's car is already on the stocks, if not in the market, at £150 all paid They say that people-in-the-know are making big money speculating in gold-mining counters on 'Change, and that big stocks of bananas are being eaten in various parts of England now. I have heard of men who buy pipes and matches and even olive oil; and can get all the anthracite they need; yes, and some whisky I have heard of people who have tasted Dover sole and chicken. And a lot of other rumours of "peace and plenty" have come my way. But only the rumours. Just as you never meet in a train or bus any articulate person who is not a confirmed Tory, so you and I never find in our village or our larder the good things they seem to enjoy in the next county or just over the boundary. Perhaps the answer is . . a lemon?

THE OLD STAGER

THREE TROUBLE CENTRES

GERMANY — MISSING POLISH-JEWS TURN UP IN BERLIN'S AMERICAN ZONE after disappearing from the Russian Zone, following the threat to send them to the Russian camp at Prenzlau. The Americans immediately arranged for their billeting

A HAVEN FOR WANDERERS: Polish Jews being registered and issued with food, billeting and blanket cards, on arrival in the American Zone of Berlin. On pages 114-15 of this issue are pictures of these refugees taken before 1,800 of them left the Russian Zone *en masse*, suspecting the Russian intention to send them back to Poland via the camp at Prenzlau. It was thought that these refugees would go underground in Berlin for a long period, and it caused some surprise when 800 of them turned up in the American area of the city within a few days. The U.S. authorities have since treated them with the greatest consideration, and in no case have they been billeted more than four to one room. These same refugees figured in the much discussed statement of General Morgan, the U.N.R.R.A. chief, who is alleged to have spoken of refugees "with pockets bulging with money," engaged in an organised exodus from Europe

JAVA — THE DRIVE TO CLEAN UP BATAVIA: British Intelligence officers interrogating Indonesian youths. An incident in the Indonesian crisis, when British troops started their recent campaign to curb lawlessness and terrorism in Java. A military cordon was placed round Batavia by detachments of British and Indian troops acting simultaneously and creating complete surprise. All police stations were occupied and the native police force, in some instances suspected of terrorist collaboration, was replaced by a thoroughly purged force. General Sir Philip Christison, the British C.-in-C., announced at the same time that other Javanese towns would be similarly treated

PURGING JAVA'S NATIVE POLICE FORCE: A paratrooper of the 5th Airborne Brigade and a military policeman escorting members of the Batavian Police to gaol during the British drive to clean up Batavia. As soon as the paratroops arrived in Batavia vigorous steps were taken to cope with the Indonesian police force, suspected of sympathy with the Javanese insurgents. These more active measures were taken by General Christison, the British C.-in-C., solely to ensure law and order. He is now creating a new Indonesian police force comprising British, Dutch and Indonesian elements. The temporary commander of the force is the Assistant Provost-Marshal of the 23rd Division

PALESTINE — THE GREAT ROUND-UP GOES ON: Military Police in Jaffa escort suspected Jewish terrorists through the cordoned streets. A picture which shows a now regular aspect of life in Palestine, where the recent series of bomb outrages has made it necessary for the police to interrogate 10,000 people in Jerusalem alone. On January 19 an attempt was made to blow up the Palestine broadcasting studios and Mr. Elson, Jerusalem's Assistant Superintendent of Police, was killed

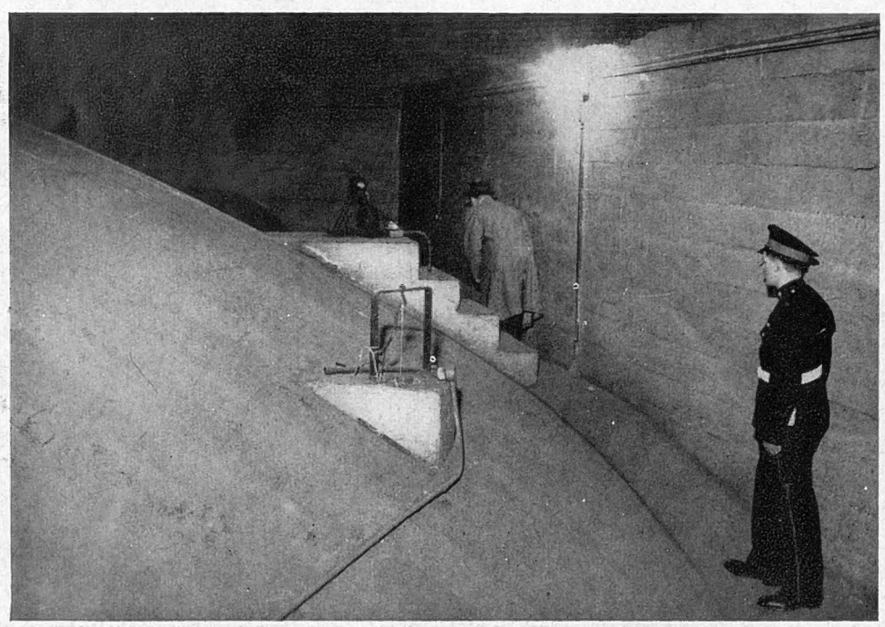
ARABS AND JEWS JOIN THE PALESTINE POLICE: Mahfuz Shahin, an Arab, and his friend Arieh Shamir, a Jew, shake hands as they say goodbye after completing their four-months training course in the Force. They have been friends since they entered the Force together, and now Shamin leaves for Tel Aviv, the Jewish seaport city where his parents live and where he will help to keep law and order. Mahfuz Shahin is to continue training for a while, as he goes into the mounted division

THE U.N.O. BANQUET IN THE PAINTED HALL : This was the scene of dignified splendour at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, as the Government entertained to dinner the delegates to the General Assembly of the United Nations. The guests were received by Mr. Attlee

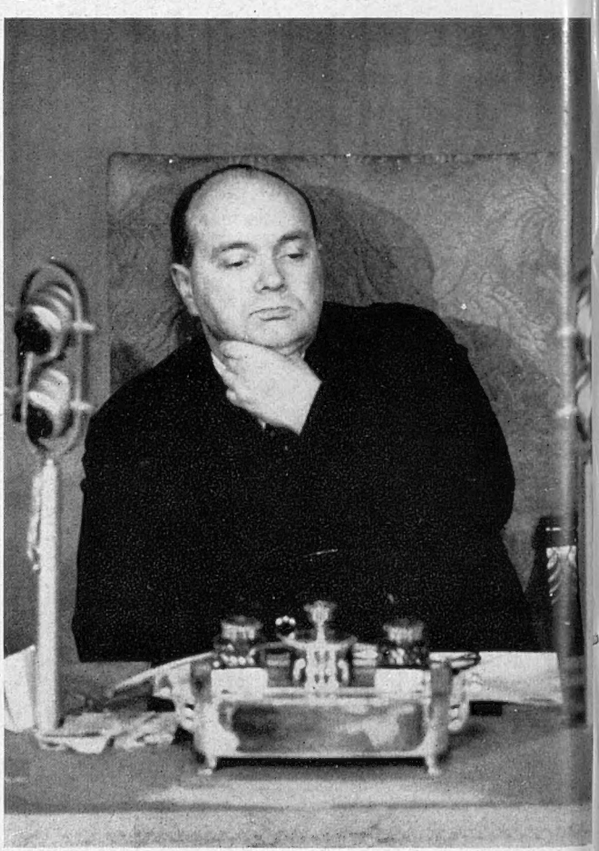
U.N.O. GETS DOWN TO WORK

—And the Greenwich Banquet is a Highlight of the Assembly's Social Life

The choice of the Royal Naval College as the setting for the Government's banquet to the delegates of U.N.O. was unusual but most appropriate, for the College has abundant associations with the nation's past. After receiving the guests in the Anteroom of the Queen Mary building, Mr. Attlee and his guests took their seats in the Painted Hall beneath Sir James Thornhill's famous painted ceiling. The three tables were lit by silver candelabra, and the dinner for the 214 guests was prepared by the College staff and served by Wrens. The Prime Minister sat in the centre of the south table with M. Spaak, the first President



JUST IN CASE OF A MODERN GUY FAWKES : Every morning before the Assembly of U.N.O. meets in Westminster, C.I.D. men and troops of the Royal Marines make a thorough search of London's Central Hall for any suspicious characters or objects. Here two members of the party are seen making their inspection of the outer dome immediately above the chamber where the delegates join in debate

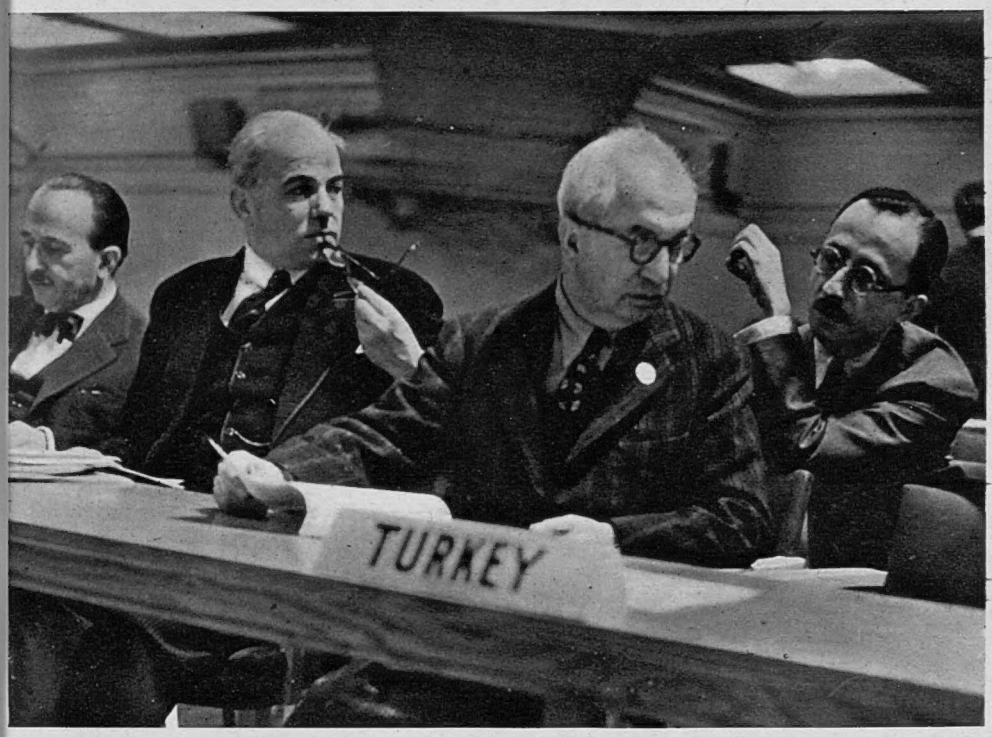


THE ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT IS CAREFULLY GUARDED : Before M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, takes his seat on the rostrum for the day's session, security men have preceded him examining his chair, his desk, and the inkstand and water-jug in case they have been tampered with since the last session. Our Security men are taking no chances

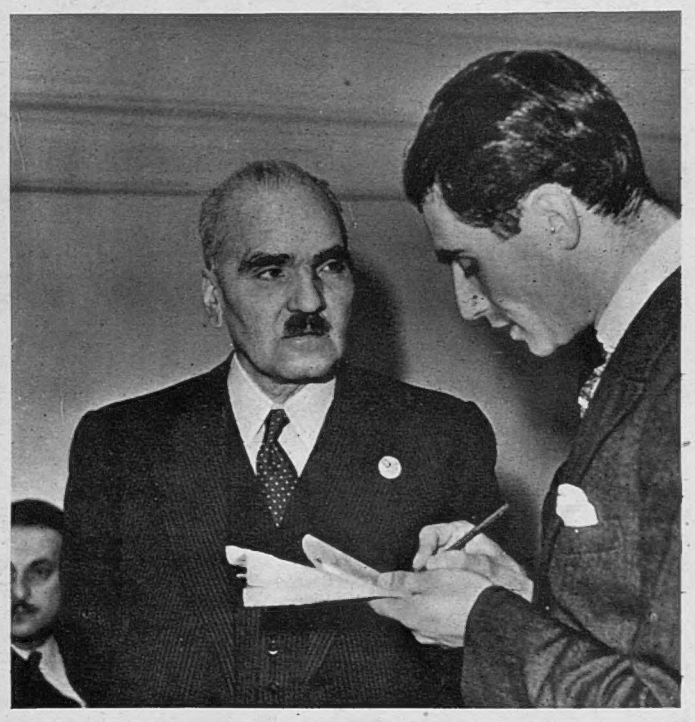
AN OUTSPOKEN DELEGATE FROM THE UKRAINE: Dr. Dmitri A. Maniulski, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, speaks for the newly-created and vast Soviet Republic of the South-West, but at the same time his views are inevitably in line with those of Moscow

BRITAIN'S BULLDOG FOREIGN MINISTER: Mr. Bevin stands at the speaker's rostrum and supports the U.S. objection to the Soviet proposal to adjourn the election of six non-permanent members of the Security Council

A WIDELY-RESPECTED FIGURE: M. Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister, and able son of his country's former patriot President, addressing the Assembly. M. Masaryk's name has been canvassed in some quarters as U.N.O.'s Secretary-General



TURKEY'S DELEGATION FACE HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES: Mr. Kececi, Mr. Sipahi, Mr. Arikan and Mr. Saka, the Turkish representatives, seen at their table in the Central Hall when the Assembly was about to open a day's session. Turkey, involved as she is with the Soviet on the thorny question of the Georgian frontier, has a difficult course to steer



PERSIA'S LEADING REPRESENTATIVE MEETS THE PRESS: H.E. Seyed Hassan Taqizadeh, chief Persian delegate to U.N.O. and Ambassador to Britain, discusses his country's difficult position. At an early stage he warned the Assembly that Persia might bring the Russo-Persian dispute before the Security Council

A STUDY IN GRIM CONCENTRATION: Mr. Noel Baker and Mr. Bevin, of the United Kingdom delegation, listen to the historic pronouncement of Mr. Byrnes, the American Secretary of State, who admirably expressed the constructive and realistic temper in which the Assembly is taking its task

AN EARNEST SEEKER AFTER WORLD ORDER: Mr. James Byrnes (right), America's Secretary of State, pictured in the Assembly Hall with Mr. Stevenson. In his speech on January 14, Mr. Byrnes told of American faith in the United Nations, and pledged the full co-operation of his people

IN SPAIN TO-DAY

Behind the Scenes in a Country from which Little News has Come During the War Years

What goes on in Spain? Many a time during the past six years of world war has the question been asked; but until now it has been difficult to get a satisfying answer and pictorial evidence has been wholly lacking.

At long last, however, pictures have begun to reach us from the Peninsula, and on these pages are shown aspects of Spanish life to-day under the much-modified Franco regime.

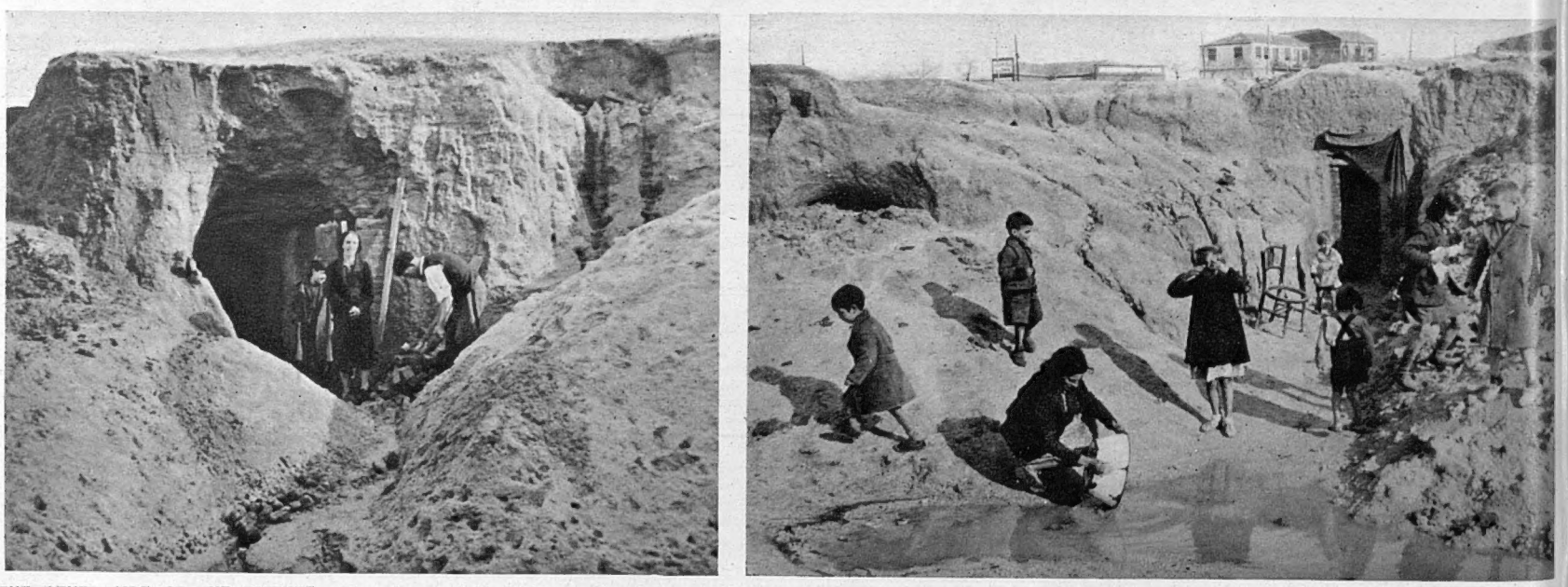
As regards food, Spain appears to be enjoying a fair measure of prosperity, and this, in part, must be attributed to her barter agreements signed in 1942 with Argentina, and which have brought her large and much-needed supplies of wheat and tobacco. Wines, of course, are plentiful; for their export has been strictly limited by the exigencies of war, while during the season fruit is available in abundance.

The scars of the Civil War still remain in Spain, however, and it is not to be thought that Franco has achieved any miraculous changes in the condition of the people. Though the Civil War bombing was slight by 1945 standards, many houses were destroyed, and Madrid to-day has no accommodation for numbers of her citizens, some of whom have perforce to live in caves on the outskirts.

There has been a certain amount of building development, as witness the reconstruction of Madrid's University City, but in nearly every corner of Spain are still to be seen wrecked buildings and wrecked homes, and much clearance work has yet to be done.

BARGAIN-HUNTERS ON THE RASTRO: Eager shoppers in Madrid's Petticoat Lane, where men and women from every walk of life com to buy at the open-air market. Madrid is an animated place these days and, in contrast with other European lands just emerge from the war, the capital has an appearance of prosperity. It will be noted that men predominate among the shoppers

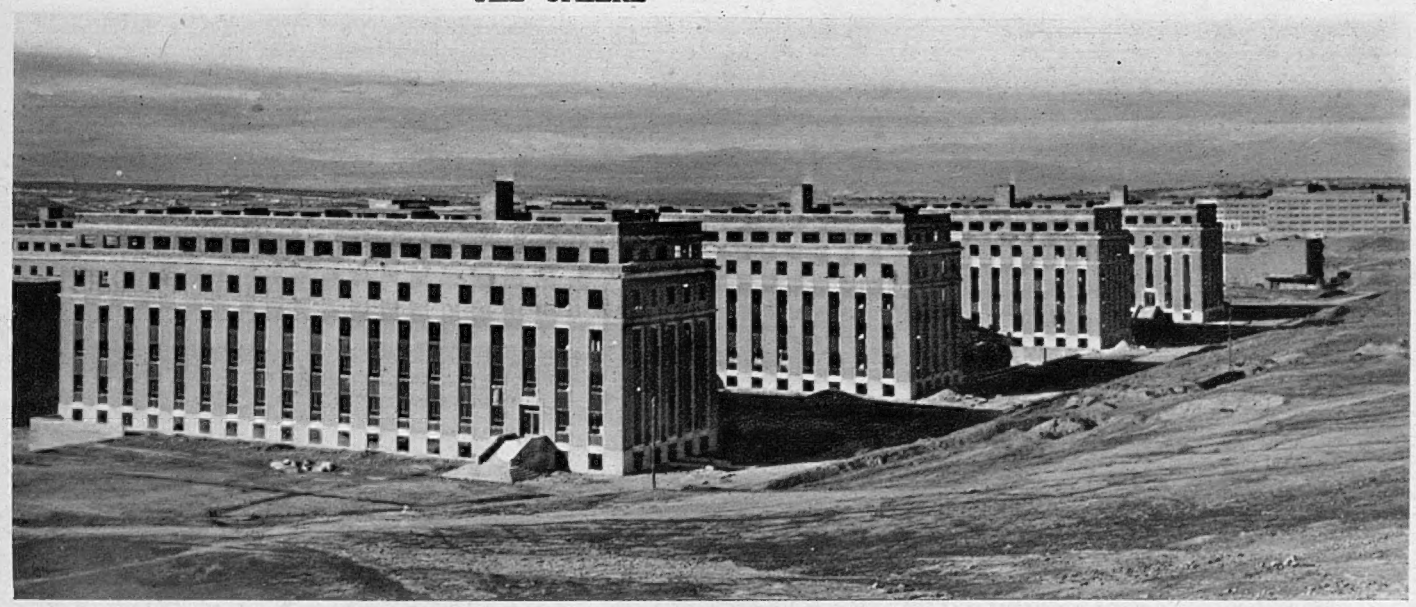
A CITY OF PLENTY: The shops and market stalls of Madrid are well stocked these days, in marked contrast to the pitiful conditions prevailing in January 1937, when Franco had all but surrounded the capital. *Left*—An appetising display of sausages and hams in a provision shop. *Centre*—Wines, liqueurs and an elaborate display of confectionery in one of the city's luxury stores. *Right*—Baskets of luscious fruit for sale on the sidewalk



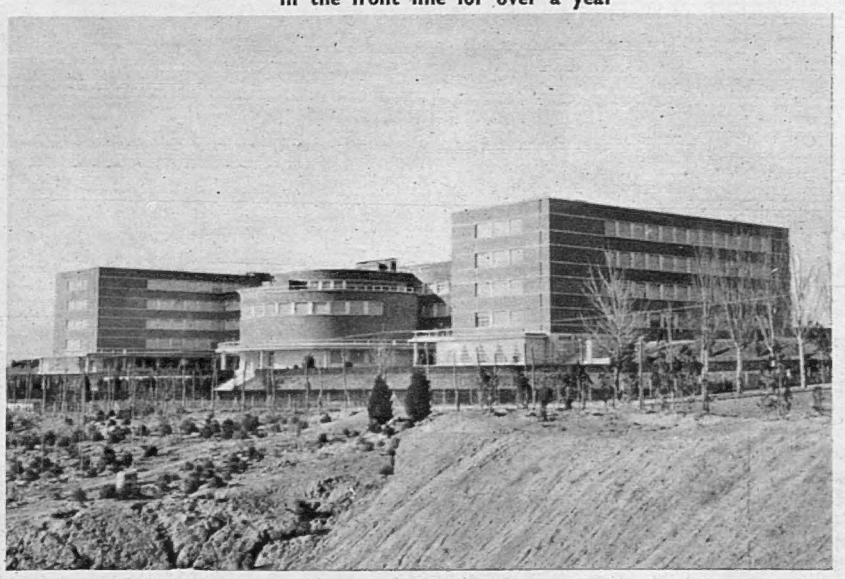
THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE: The shops of Madrid may be well stocked with food and wines, but it must not be thought that all is prosperity under the Franco regime and that the Civil War has left no scars. These pictures were taken in the Ventas district, just outside the capital, where a number of poor people, bombed and shelled out during the siege of 1937, are living in caves scooped from the sand-dunes. *Left*—This widowed woman poses at the entrance to her underground home, while a neighbour repairs part of the entrance. *Right*—While the children play in the sand, mother does her household chores

GRIM REMINDERS of the CIVIL WAR

Rebuilding Madrid's Battered University City: Toledo's Alcazar Still a Heap of Ruins



RISEN ON THE SCENE OF A GREAT CONFLICT: This group of new classroom buildings has been erected at University City, on the outskirts of Madrid, to take the place of those destroyed during the Civil War, when the University area was in the front line for over a year



UNIVERSITY CITY COMES BACK TO LIFE: The battle-scarred Agricultural College (*on left*) is now undergoing repairs, while the Faculty of Philosophy (*on right*) has been entirely rebuilt on modern lines. These are two more aspects of post-civil-war reconstruction in Madrid

During the long-drawn-out siege of Madrid, when Franco was thwarted at the gates of the capital by the determined resistance of the "Left," one of the great battlegrounds was University City, and the buildings of that cultural centre suffered particularly severely, for they lay on a part of the front where the position became static, and indeed almost one of stalemate for rather over a year. While the rest of Europe has been at war and Spain has enjoyed an uneasy peace, considerable reconstruction work has gone on at University City, and some of the faculties have been repaired while others have been entirely rebuilt, a distinctly modern architectural style being employed

TOLEDO STILL WEARS THE SCARS OF WAR: The famous fortress of the Alcazar, battered during ten weeks of siege, yet dominates the city, but it is now a mere shell and is likely to remain so for many a day

In the early days of the Spanish Civil War the famous fortress of the Alcazar at Toledo underwent a ten-weeks siege, when a garrison of 1,400 supporters of Franco, including women and children, held out against the relentless attacks of the Government forces. When General Franco at length came to power, the siege was glorified by the regime, but the Alcazar was left in its state of ruin, and nothing has since been done either to repair the building, which would be an immense undertaking, or to remove the vast piles of debris. To those who have inspected the Alcazar since the siege, it is a mystery how so many of the defenders escaped destruction from shell-fire, for the ceaseless pounding of the Government artillery continued constantly against the building for nearly ten weeks. The Alcazar has had an eventful history, and in 1710, during the war of the Spanish Succession, it was burned down, being restored seventy years later by Cardinal Lorenzana. The French set fire to it in 1810, and in 1887 the interior was once again gutted

ARMS AND THE ATOM

How Events at Hiroshima are Already Shaping the Weapons and the Forces of the Post-War World

By FERDINAND TUOHY

AS soon as a modern world war stops, Man proceeds to run over his weapons, discarding some and entering up others, novelties, in his armoury, which has the parallel effect of altering the constitution of the armed forces. In 1919 the great newcomers were the aeroplane and the tank, and these in due course combined to produce the revolutionary blitz warfare that had been foreseen. Now, in 1946, Man finds himself possessed of another two crashing novelties in the atom-bomb and radar, and the military planners are already thinking in terms of how another world war should pan out, and of the altered nature of the forces that would wage it.

Yet at the same time as he assesses the newcomers to his armoury, Man is now getting into the habit of looking for a means of not having recourse to the armoury at all. Last time he put the accent on disarmament, which turned out a failure because of conflicting interests and absence of confidence that provoked an attitude of "You go ahead and disarm first; then perhaps I shall." Now the effort towards non-use of the new armoury is to be made under a Security Council possessed of "military requirements for the maintenance of peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments and possible disarmament."

There is a report of a project for a United Nations Officers' Corps, to which officers from the forces of each member-nation would be seconded for a protracted period; but before the mind dizzies further at thought of Zhukovs-in-embryo sharing at an international West Point-Camberley-St. Cyr rolled into one, let it simply be said that never have arms and the man been launched into such a transitional stage as the present.

Everything waits at this juncture; waits upon what sort of arrangements the Staffs come to. Not that various countries aren't formulating their own ideas for their own future armed forces. They are. Yet they know that, in the last analysis, they must mould or remould according to the Security Council's fiat—if this super body really does come to function as the book of words says it should.

The general trend of armed forces to come was recently limned by one who should know—Marshal of the R.A.F. Lord Tedder. The days of the leviathan on land, sea and in the air were over, he declared. What was needed was "a united, efficient, economic armed force—not an embryo Goliath, but a David, fighting fit and ready to act swiftly and decisively as one of the world's policemen." For, in another war, we would not be allowed three years' grace for Goliath to grow to maturity. Each service had to clear out outworn traditions and old shibboleths. They must also develop as a whole team, not in a spirit of competition, but co-operation.

All under one Defence organisation? That remains to be fought out here, as it does in America, but with the signs weighing towards an affirmative. Here we have parted from international ground; but countries, of course, intend to develop their own style of navy, army and air force, and the national forces will far outnumber those held at the service of U.N.O. The United States, for example, propose to sail the seven seas with seven fleets, apart altogether from U.N.O., and Americans' new-found naval zeal will only be abated, not quenched, should they discover that the latest model of atom-bomb is capable of blowing a whole fleet on to Mount Ararat, or, alternatively, of sucking it down to Atlantis. (Which may sound like sour grapes, but, after all, Nelson's was the day, wasn't it?)

If I read aright an address by Rear-Admiral Daniel, our Controller of the Navy, His Majesty's naval thinkers are in a less ebullient, more contemplative and cautionary frame of mind.

And no matter what frightful yellow cloud shot up from Hiroshima, the R.A.F. proposes to "outraf" itself, to keep its pilots on their toes, and its own tail vertically up, by a system of surprise efficiency raids at all stations. Front-line pilots will be expected to maintain a standard enabling them to operate in weather conditions which even in wartime were sometimes considered impossible. These will be the green-card men, "about as completely trained in all types of instrument flying as any man can be." A green-card man must have done 750 hours as first pilot and 50 hours piloting blind and relying purely on instruments. White cards will be reserved for men equally trained, though lacking quite the same experience. And so to armies. Led to success by the two best British leaders since Wellington, the British Army is being taken as a model by the Dutch, Norwegians, Danes and Belgians, and by the Greeks in somewhat different circumstances. The Dutch are even going to talk English, although just now there is a slight bother with that cold Miss, the Treasury, as to whether they or we shall foot the bill for the equipment of the 1st Division, due in Indonesia in the autumn. It's all very confusing. The Dutch buy 50,000 rifles and 200,000 suits of battle-dress from the Canadians, and presumably pay for them . . .

Meanwhile, it is not yet clear what the British Army is going to be—only that the Mulvaneys and Old Bills of to-morrow promise to be the self-reliant Commando and Airborne type, highly adaptable and fit and ready to push off anywhere to cope with situations likely and unlikely; and a new brand of better-paid, better-educated, admirably-turned-out guardian of the peace as trained and keen to preserve order and "help along" in his own corner, wherever it may be, as to fulfil any sterner duties that may arise.

One sees projected numbers given as 275,000 for the Regular Army, irrespective of India, plus an additional 160,000 sustained annually from the Militia (Military Service Act), reorganised on a Territorial basis. Recruitment to the Regulars would be voluntary, and at present there are only 112,000. But much remains guesswork, because the Government has yet to learn what numerical demands the Security Council will make. More certain is it that a fair proportion of our armoured, airborne and air forces and experimental establishments will in future train in Canada instead of the cramped United Kingdom; and that the Imperial General Staff will really be Imperial.

On his recent air-tour of 30,000 miles, Lord Alanbrooke laid the foundations of a more genuine knitting together of the Dominions and the War Office, although the one to inaugurate the new era is likely to be Field-Marshal Montgomery, from about April next.

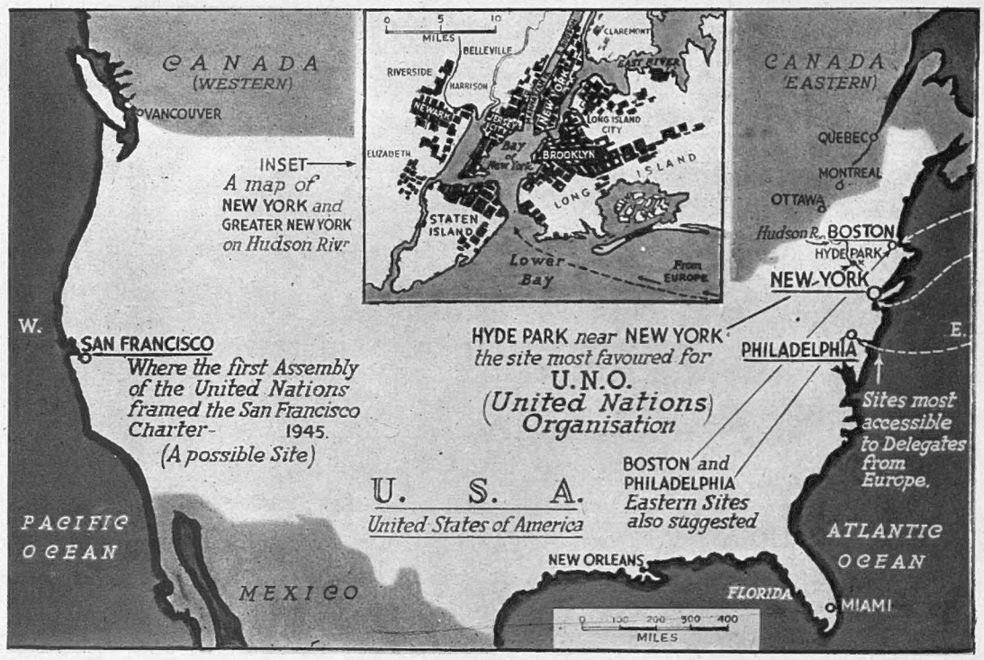
General de Gaulle is fighting hard for his new French Army, and we shall soon know if the Assembly means to insist with its demand for a 20 per cent. cut in expenditure, which would very probably bring De Gaulle's retirement—temporarily, at all events. The new Army is being fashioned from near zero by General Tassigny, who believes in smartening-up with a vengeance, and by General Juin, himself once a ranker and announcing he intends to demolish the caste system.

There is no doubt that De Gaulle's dream is of the Army as the smartest, most efficient thing in the nation, a model to it, its vanguard and beacon. And that he believes in fresh air is shown by the fact that everything is to be removed to the country. Every barracks to become a camp; gone the tarnishing of the young soldier in the city. Even the Staff College is to quit the Eiffel Tower.

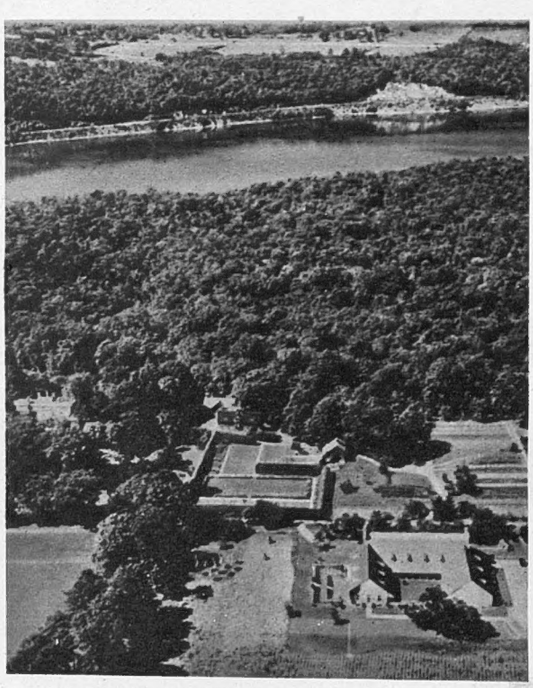
De Gaulle wants an Army of 500,000, divided as follows: Republican Guards and Gendarmerie, 55,000; Home forces, 105,000; Germany, 120,000; North Africa, 100,000; Colonies and Far East, 120,000. The Navy target is set at 65,000 men, but for a long time to come the French Navy will be mainly on technical work, clearance and rehabilitation. Incidentally, "rejuvenation" is the word De Gaulle gives to his whole military scheme, which must remain a good deal on paper for the present, unless many more German tanks, planes and guns can be secured for training.

Remains the Red Army and its satellites. In no sphere will the demarcation-line be more plainly visible than in those who follow the Red system and those who model on British and French military lines. Yugoslavia has come out for "a strong People's Army," and Dr. Benes says he, too, is building "a strong army, with only Czechs and Slovaks in it."

The Swiss are really the best off. They know that anyone who invades them is after the Simplon and St. Gothard railways. So, when Hitler threatened, they made all the motions of withdrawing into a Redoubt so selected as to enable them to wreck the two prizes. This, they say, kept Hitler off, because there was no point in his coming if he couldn't use his conquest. "The Redoubt will remain a permanent feature of Swiss defensive policy in the future." If only others could think up similar bloodless methods of successfully defending themselves and their countries!



CHOOSING A SITE FOR U.N.O.: A sketch-map showing some of the places in America that have been canvassed as suitable for a permanent headquarters for the United Nations Organisation. At the present moment a sub-committee of U.N.O., under the chairmanship of Yugoslavia's Foreign Under-Secretary, is touring the eastern seaboard, visiting, among other cities, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and obtaining first-hand evidence. The late President Roosevelt's Hyde Park estate, lying on the Hudson between Boston and New York, has been frequently suggested in this connection, and at one time San Francisco, where the first Assembly framed its charter in 1945, seemed to be well in the running



HYDE PARK—AN HISTORIC HOME, BY THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON: The estate of the late President Roosevelt, which has been freely canvassed of recent weeks as a suitable permanent headquarters for U.N.O. It is regarded as reasonably accessible by road, water and air, and, in the event of being chosen, would probably be proclaimed by Act of Congress as an international city

STRIKES SWEEP ACROSS the U.S.

BETHLEHEM—WHERE 11,000 WORKERS HAVE BEEN IDLE: Members of the C.I.O. picketing the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's huge plant at Lackawanna, New York, only one of many factories involved in the United States steel dispute, which last week reached a crisis causing President Truman to intervene. On January 17 it was estimated that over 1,000,000 Americans were on strike, including motor-car men, phone operators, and meat and electrical industry workers

CHICAGO—PICKETS MARCH IN FRONT OF CITY HALL protesting against the arrest of engineering industry pickets who had been gaoled by the city police: Meanwhile a delegation of C.I.O. members was conferring with Mayor Kelly inside the building. On the roadway a soldier looks on at this restless aspect of civilian life

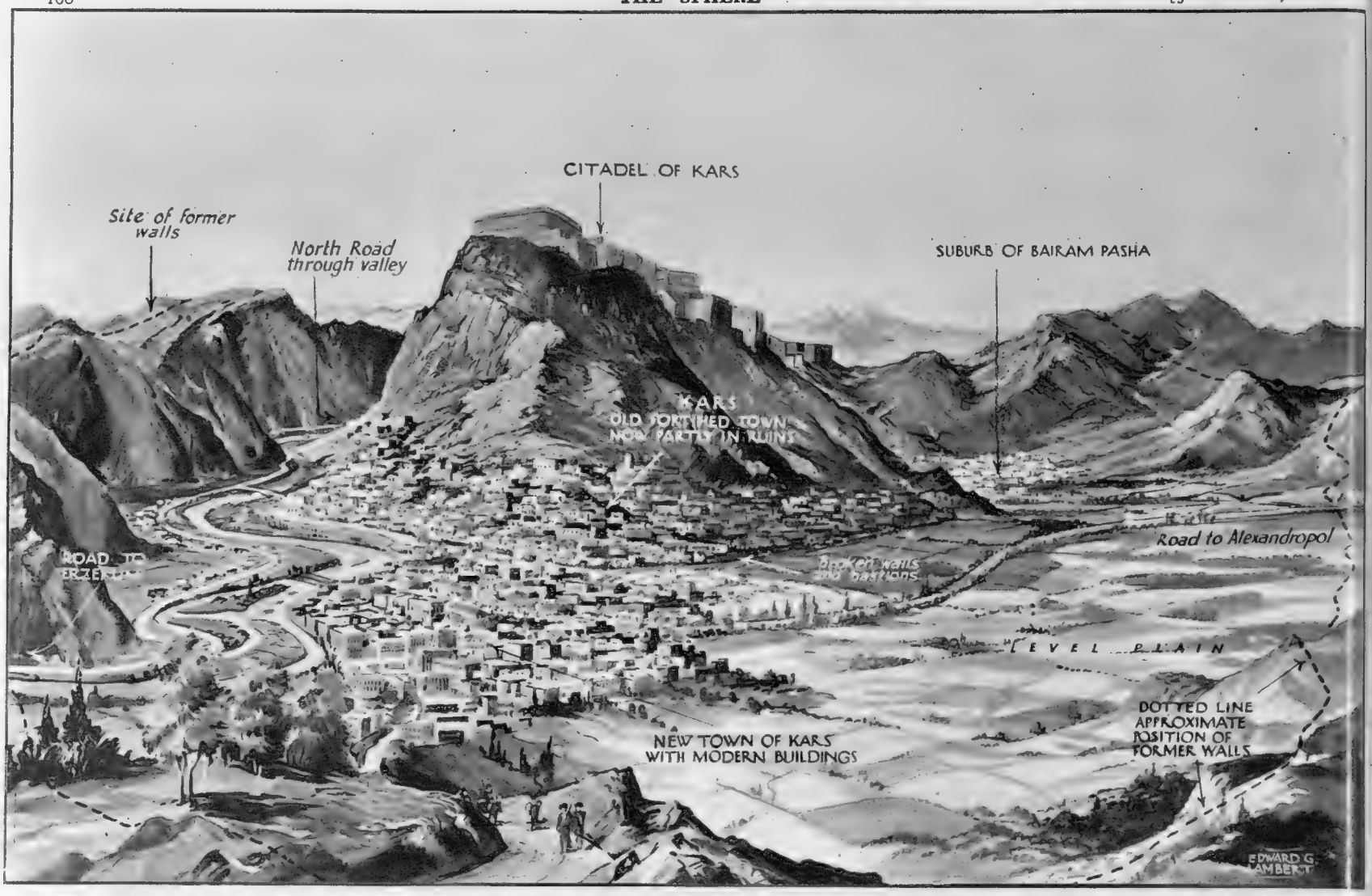
NEW JERSEY—A WARNING TO BLACKLEGS: Pickets swarming round a lone non-striker who attempted to cross their lines and enter the Kearny plant of the Western Electric Company in New Jersey. The man got through the line, but was pursued through the building and thrown out. Scores of fist-fights marked the beginning of this strike

NEW YORK—THE START OF THE TELEPHONE STRIKE: The picket-line parading round the Hudson Street headquarters of the Western Union Company, following the breakdown of negotiations in the telephone dispute. Trunk-line traffic in the United States was almost completely paralysed, but on January 15 the situation improved temporarily, and most of the picketing of telephone exchanges came to an end

KEARNY—A BATTLE IN PROGRESS between pickets and would-be workers outside a Western Electric Company plant in New Jersey

With a million people on strike, the industrial position in the United States was the subject of world concern last week, and although the telephone workers eventually went back pending further negotiations, the meat, electrical and motor industries continued to be vitally affected. Fears of a meat famine following the nation-wide strike of 300,000 packers, led to a run on butchers' shops, and it was stated that shipments to Europe might be affected. Meanwhile, President Truman threatened to put his own plan into operation in the public interest when the steel dispute on wages showed no signs of being settled by negotiation

WASHINGTON—A ONE-MAN "PROTEST PICKET": Disgruntled when he could not 'phone his wife at Bloomington, Illinois, ex-Coast Guard Harry Cromer (right) carries an anti-strike placard, while telephone strikers on the left continue unconcerned their task of picketing a Washington telephone exchange. The telephone strike came to an abrupt end last week as the National Federation of Telephone Workers postponed its official strike for another thirty days in order to conform with the Smith-Connolly Anti-Strike Act



A FOCAL POINT OF SOVIET-TURKISH FRICTION—THE CITADEL AND TOWN OF KARS: The capital of a Turkish province regarding which two Soviet professors of history have published claims—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

At the beginning of the New Year all eyes were turned towards the Turko-Soviet boundary, following the widely-publicised Russian claims on the provinces of Kars and Ardahan. Kars, standing nearly 6,000 ft. above sea-level, is a characteristic fortress town of the Armenian highlands, and its new and old quarters are dominated by the great citadel which towers forbiddingly above the road to Erzerum. During the Crimean War the fortress was the scene of a notable siege, for it was there that Sir William Fenwick Williams, a British soldier who held the rank of Lieut.-General in the Turkish Army, retired with his Turkish forces and made a memorable defence against the Russians under Muravieff, though he was eventually compelled to capitulate. For his courage he came to be popularly known as "the hero of Kars." The Russians lost over 6,000 men in the abortive attack on the massive citadel

The RUSSIAN CLAIMS on TURKEY

The Kars-Ardahan Area of Armenia
—Two Special Sphere Drawings

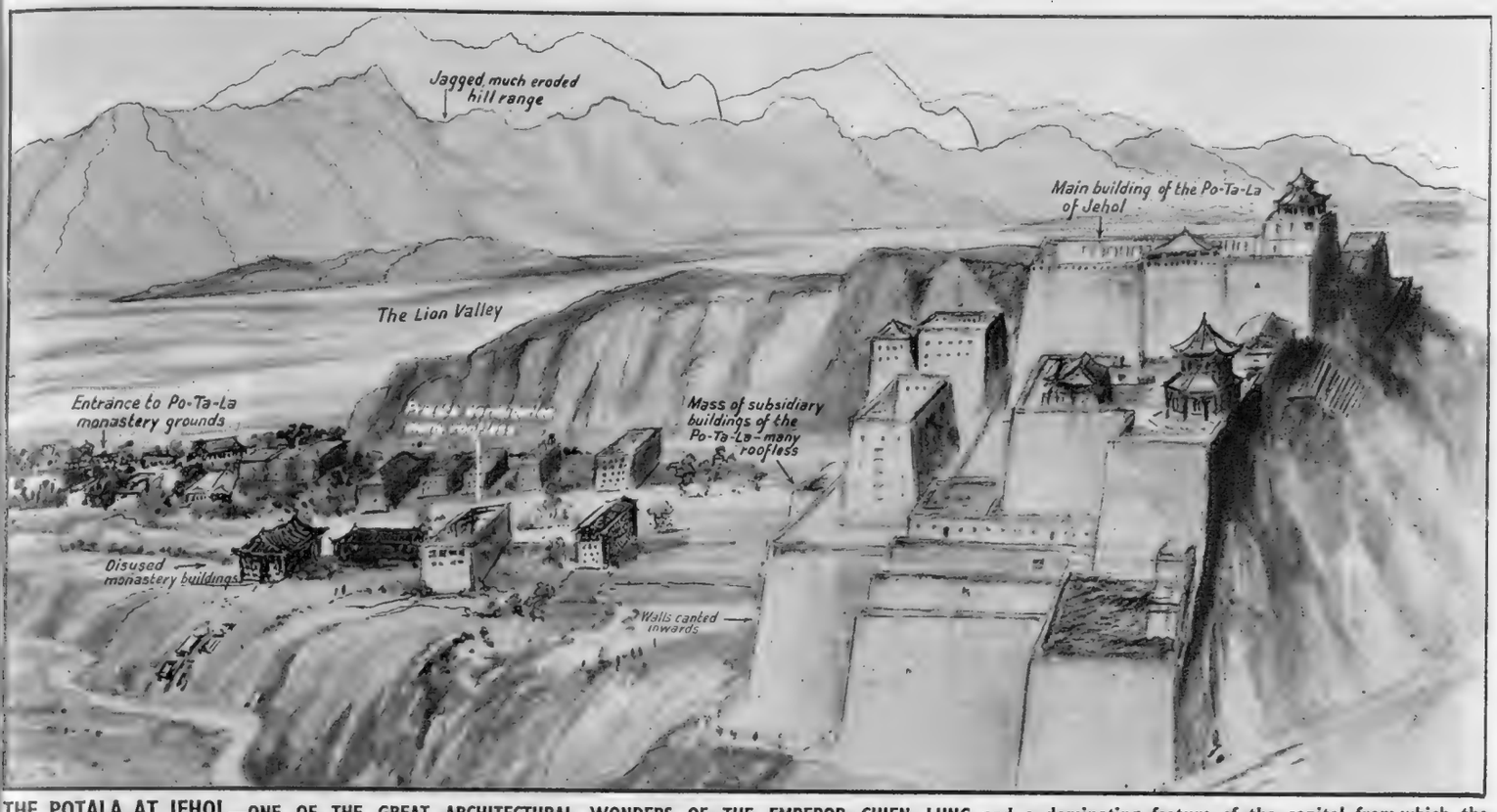
At the end of the first Great War both Russia and Turkey were left fighting for their independence. Lenin and Kemal Pasha decided to make friends, and by the Treaty of 1921 settled the frontier of Georgia. The districts of Kars and Ardahan, by plebiscite, voted for Turkey by a huge majority, though it is now suggested by Moscow that they were seized during Russia's weakness. Russia and Turkey remained friendly till the break arose, through Hitler's attack upon the Soviet forcing Russia into the conflict. Turkey remained neutral, but still friendly. It is only of recent date that Moscow has shown signs of cleavage.

Now a definite claim has been made by the Georgian Soviet Republic, asking for the return of the area south of Batum, including Ardahan, Activin and Kars. This was based upon the statement by two Georgian professors of history, who had been looking into the matter and discovered that the coveted district had for a period belonged to Georgia. The Moscow newspapers at once took up the question supporting Georgia. As far as history decides territorial claims, Turkey has owned the area for centuries.

A TURKISH CONVOY PASSES THE CASTLE CRAG OF KALAJIK: A winter scene in the Kars-Ardahan frontier region, claims to which have lately been aired in the Soviet Press—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

In winter, with snow draping the lower slopes and its limestone precipice bared by the winds, the ruined castle of Kalajik presents a dramatic scene in the Kars-Ardahan highlands. Beneath the old fortress a Turkish convoy makes its way along the snow-bound road leading away from the Soviet frontier.

After its defeat in the Russo-Turkish War the Ottoman Empire was forced to cede this region to Tsarist Russia, but in 1918 Turkey received it back under the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the people finally determining their fate by means of a plebiscite overwhelmingly in favour of union with the new Turkey



THE POTALA AT JEHOL—ONE OF THE GREAT ARCHITECTURAL WONDERS OF THE EMPEROR CHIEN LUNG and a dominating feature of the capital from which the Communists hope to rule this northern province—*Drawing by Percy Home*

The COMMUNIST CLAIM on JEHOL

Former Summer Residence of the Emperors

—Two Special Sphere Drawings

Jehol, which has been the guerilla headquarters of the Chinese Communist forces during the war years, was once the favourite summer residence of the Emperors of China, and it was there that the famous embassy of Lord Macmillan arrived in 1793. Even at a first glance the Potala impresses the visitor with its imposing magnitude, although to-day it bears an air of decay, having no priests to protect it and being at the mercy of the soldiery. Jehol is just over 120 miles from Peking, and in the time of its greatness a splendid road was constructed between the two capitals, a form of early macadam consisting of sand and clay so firmly packed down that it presented a perfectly hard surface. The road was kept in a perfect state of repair and was constantly swept

THE JEHOL GATEWAY—SCENE OF RECENT CIVIL STRIFE IN NORTH CHINA: A stretch of the Mukden-Peking line at a point where Chinese Communists, advancing through the mountain-gap from Jehol Province, attacked rail and road communications controlled by the Central Government—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

JEHOL, The Communist Capital

At long last the truce-making in China's civil war has begun to show hopeful signs. The cease-fire signal has gone forth, and American, Communist and Chinese Government Commissioners have started the difficult task of stabilising the military and communications situation in North China. Only in Jehol Province has fighting persisted between the Communists and Central Government troops; for in this province, which flanks the overland route between North China and Manchuria, the Communists have been in control for two years and they are loth to part with an area of such marked strategic importance, or to part also with Jehol city itself, which was once the summer capital of the Manchu Emperors. The Chinese Central Government's latest proposals are for a coalition regime, and it is good news that the Communist members of the People's Political Council in Chungking have already accepted these proposals as a basis of discussion. According to these proposals, says Dr. Wang, the Foreign Minister, all parties would be represented on the reconstituted State Council, which would be the highest policy-making body in the Republic. So far this is the first concrete proposal for the achievement of political unity in war-torn China.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, whose attitude in the past has not always been conciliatory, recently made a speech to the whole Chinese nation, once again demanding the nationalisation of China's Communist armies, and the ending of a state-within-a-state. "The people's most persistent aspirations," he said, "are stability and reconstruction. If there is more than one supreme authority who can issue military and administrative orders, if the means of communication are destroyed here and there, the people can never have their aspirations realised."

At the same time Chiang Kai-shek also referred to the political broadening of the National Assembly which will begin the transformation of China into a constitutional democracy. The Assembly will meet on May 5.

THE ITALIAN BLACK MARKET IN ACTION : Half-a-mile out in Naples Bay the illicit traders bring their boats alongside the Liberty ship "James H. Kimball." The black marketeers find it highly profitable to waylay incoming vessels, and by means of a bucket and rope money and goods are exchanged between ship and rowing-boat. Cigarettes bought from crew or passengers at 50s. the carton will fetch as much as £7 10s. in the Neapolitan cafés, while soap, clothes, shoes, and any form of food, all fetch fantastically high prices. Even during Mussolini's regime this sort of trading went on in modified form

A "SPHERE" SURVEY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

NOW NORTHERN ITALY MUST FEND FOR HERSELF : Colonel Hancock, British Governor of Lombardy, announcing to members of the Press, at a Milan conference, the terms under which the last of the provinces return to Italian control, thus fully restoring Italian sovereignty. The country is now free to develop her national life, and a general election is now in the offing. The polling is expected to reproduce the situation that emerged in France—three large "parties of the masses," none of which by itself is strong enough to form a government. Colonel Hancock now becomes head of the Allied Economic Section

WINTER SPORT IN FULL SWING AGAIN : F. Feierabend, at the wheel, and O. Caduff, at the brakes, get ready for the first descent of the famous St. Moritz bob-sleigh run, now opened after six years of wartime disuse. The winter-sports season in Switzerland is already gathering pace, and next year a rush of British visitors is expected

THE KING OF SIAM RETURNS TO HIS NATIVE LAND : Twenty-year-old King Ananda Mahidol stands with his entourage within the Temple of Amerald Buddha, his first official act on reaching Bangkok after being absent from his country since 1938. The King, who spent the war years studying in Switzerland, travelled in an R.A.F. Air Transport Command Dakota, and landed at the Don Maung Airport, where he was greeted by the Regent and by Major-General G. C. Evans, in command of the Allied Land Forces in Siam. The King proceeded by Royal train to Bangkok, afterwards driving in state through the city to the Palace, making a halt on the way at the great Buddhist temple. Britain has now signed a Treaty of Peace with Siam, and that country has renounced its acquisitions of territory made during the days of Japanese aggression in Asia

MUSSOLINI'S NEPHEW SENTENCED : Vito Mussolini, son of the Dictator's brother, Arnaldo, pictured after he had been found guilty by a Milan assize court of conspicuous support of the Fascist regime. For this he receives fourteen years' imprisonment, but he has been acquitted of the charge of collaborating with the Germans. In 1931, at the age of nineteen, he succeeded his father as editor of the notorious *Popolo d'Italia*. He remained with the paper until his uncle's downfall twelve years later

ELECTION FEVER IN ARGENTINA : Members of the Democratic Union Party form a cordon in the Plaza del Congreso, Buenos Aires, to keep members of the general public away from the scene of the shooting which marred the opening of their election campaign. The Democratic Unionists are opposing Juan Péron, Argentina's strong man, with ex-Senator Tamborini, who promises normalcy for small businesses and opposes Péron's new "share-the-wealth" decrees

DEMOCRATS RUSH TO THE BARRICADES : A scene in the Plaza del Congreso, Buenos Aires, as members of the Union Democratica sought to repel the pro-Péron forces intent on breaking up their meeting. The Péron forces' appeal is largely to the working classes, but the methods often have a distinctly Nazi savour. His actual followers are estimated at 200,000

HAITI'S PRESIDENT OVERTHROWN : President Elie Lescot, who has been forced to hand over the reins of government in the island Republic following a series of demonstrations in which four persons were killed and 100 or more injured. A three-man military Junta has succeeded Lescot's five-year regime, and the ex-President was reported last week to be a prisoner of the Army at his residence in Port au Prince

ATHENS IN FERMENT : E.A.M. demonstrators thronging one of the main squares of the Greek capital when they gathered in force to agitate for the release of over 8,000 political prisoners. Mr. Hector McNeil, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has declared that the British Government would see that the Greek Elections were held in the best possible manner within the time limit already fixed

KING GUSTAV SEES HIS FIRST FIGHT : The eighty-eight-year-old King of Sweden pictured at the Royal Tennis Hall, Stockholm, when he saw Jack Porter in his fight with Olle Tandberg. The King, despite his well-known love of sport, had never before attended a boxing match

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR WATCH RUGBY IN PARIS : They are seen in their box in the grandstand at Parc des Princes during the game between the French Racing Club and the combined Oxford and Cambridge Universities team. The Duke, who recently paid a flying visit to England to see Queen Mary, has made his home in Paris

THE REV. R. W. SORENSEN RECEIVES A GREAT RECEPTION : The Labour Member for Leyton, who has so often voiced India's cause in the House of Commons, garlanded on arrival at Karachi with other members of the British Parliamentary Delegation which is now touring India to gain first-hand information on political and social conditions. Apart from their engagements as a group, the delegates are getting about individually, and while in Delhi most of them have been staying in private houses, where they have met people in all walks of life and are able to gain a clear insight into local affairs. The delegates have not been neglecting the countryside, and they have been going out in groups to visit various villages in Delhi Province

JERUSALEM is NOW a JEWISH CITY

Another Aspect of the Jew *versus* Arab Problem in the Holy Land

THE MONEY-CHANGER AT HIS SEAT: Two thousand years ago he plied his trade in the Temple, but he is still a familiar figure in Jerusalem, with his stall set up upon the sidewalk

TIMES HAVE NOT WHOLLY CHANGED, and when Rabbi Avrom, a Yemenite Jew of Jerusalem, blows the shofar, announcing the commencement of the Sabbath, there are few who do not see that the Holy Day is properly honoured. The Rabbi wears phylacteries on his forehead and his left arm

For the first time since Roman days, Jerusalem has become a Jewish city. Just over 62 per cent. of its 130,000 citizens are Jews. Since the First World War the Jews have transformed the Holy City. In the days of the Turks Jerusalem lived upon its pilgrims and tourists. True, it is still a centre of religious interests and always will be, but it has also become a modern metropolis bristling with life and energy. It is the Jew who has developed Jerusalem. It is he who has set the pace and put Jerusalem on the map. To-day the Holy City is no longer isolated, as was formerly the case, among the barren hills of Judea, modern transport having brought it within easy and rapid reach of all parts of the country by air, rail or motor.

The wonder of Jerusalem is the phenomenal growth of the city during the past fifteen to eighteen years. Outside the old ramparts there has sprung up a score or more of Jewish garden cities. It is these attractive residential suburbs, coupled with the public and other great buildings which dot the main thoroughfares, that single Jerusalem out as no ordinary city. Some of these garden suburbs are semi-independent communities boasting their own town hall, post office, stores, theatre, synagogue and recreation-ground.

There are now over 1,200 large and small factories in and around Jerusalem, 80 per cent. of them being Jewish. Many of them contributed handsomely to the war effort. In the matter of education and art it is the Jew who leads. On Mount Scopus stands the Hebrew University, and it is significant that the first modern university to be founded in Palestine should be a Jewish institution, and that one of its principal tasks should be a revival of the ancient classical Hebrew as a living language. A more appropriate site for a Jewish seat of learning could scarcely be conceived. From the grounds one looks down upon the Temple area over the city of Jerusalem, and in the other direction over the Jordan Valley. From the roof of the Library Building one catches a glimpse of Zelah, the home of Kish, the father of Saul, Israel's first King.

An imposing building is the Zionist Executive Offices on King George V Avenue. It is the home of the various organisations of the great Zionist movement—in effect, Jewry's world parliament. In the great board-room can be seen the Golden Books, now seven in number, huge volumes elaborately bound in leather with pictorial designs, containing the names of those who have contributed to the Zionist cause.

You can divide the Jewish population of Jerusalem into two distinct types—the smart, modern, politically-minded Zionist and his more sedate yet equally independent orthodox brother. Whereas the former believes he is justified in resorting to politics, propaganda and agitation to achieve his cherished wish to create a national home, his orthodox brother will shake his head and declare it is wrong to invoke human aid in such a divine affair, and that Jehovah will restore the land to Israel in his own way and in his own good time.

IN A FAIR HAND: Two Yemenite Jews of Jerusalem writing out the Pentateuch in ancient script, a labour of faith demanding immense patience and skill. These orthodox Jews have a calming influence upon the passions of the time, and are inclined to dissuade the rather more worldly element from excesses

FIVE OF THE SEVEN GOLDEN BOOKS OF JEWRY: In the great board-room of the Zionist Executive Offices on King George V Avenue, Jerusalem, repose these elaborately-bound volumes containing the names of those who have contributed from all parts of the world to the Zionist cause. Each cover bears an individual design. In the top right-hand corner is the portrait of Lord Balfour, life-long friend of Zionism

DRAWN TOGETHER BY THEIR RACE AND FAITH, these Jewish students in the grounds of the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, are deeply enthusiastic about their work, and in particular in the revival of Hebrew as a living language

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, JERUSALEM, STANDS IN A POSITION OF SPLENDID ISOLATION, being built on a prominence to the south-east of the city. It commands extensive views both of Jerusalem and of the surrounding country, and it is to a large extent free from the ever-present danger of attack by extremists. It is now the home of General Sir Alan Cunningham, who, as successor to Lord Gort, is High Commissioner, with the deep responsibility of securing peace in a land that has been torn by civil strife for a quarter of a century. The architecture of the building is Eastern, but it has been modified to meet present-day needs

PANORAMA OF THE HOLY CITY—THE NEW JERUSALEM SPREADS FAR AND WIDE ACROSS THE LAND: This distant aerial view of Jerusalem is taken from the south-east, and shows in the foreground the white buildings of Government House, residence of General Sir Alan Cunningham, the High Commissioner. On the right is the Hill of Offence, so called because it was there that Solomon built temples for his pagan wives, and also the Hill of Evil Counsel, where Caiaphas had his country seat and where the Jews came to consult as to how they might put Jesus to death. Away in the distance on the right is the Valley of Hinnom, abutting on the temple area at the south-eastern corner of the city. Jerusalem now sprawls across the landscape, and it has many suburbs where well-to-do Jews have their homes. Building development in the last fifteen years has been phenomenal

On left—**THE GREAT AMPHITHEATRE AT MOUNT SCOPUS:** This is the open-air theatre at the University, Jerusalem, where an audience of 5,000 can be assembled at one time and which is largely used for meetings and orchestral concerts

On right—**THE TERROR THAT STALKS BY DAY:** The wreckage of the Police Headquarters, Jerusalem, after scaffolding had been erected and the work of reconstruction begun. The building was damaged by terrorists on the evening of December 27, and it is believed that the deed was done as a revenge for the extradition of a number of young Jews from Palestine to Eritrea. One senior police officer lost his life in the explosion, and following the outrage a temporary curfew was instituted, while steps were taken to round-up all suspects

THREE WEEKS ADRIFT IN SOUTHERN SEAS: With rusted sides and bare masts, the Portuguese schooner "Cidade do Porto," a vessel of 3,100 tons, lies at anchor in Table Bay, South Africa, after drifting helplessly for three weeks 50 miles off Cape Agulhas, southernmost point of the Continent. Three cyclones hit her in quick succession

GREETINGS TO TABLE BAY: Exhausted members of the crew of the Portuguese schooner "Cidade do Porto" waving happily from the deck as the great ship was towed into Cape Town after her ordeal in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. She is the largest unpowered windjammer still in service

This has been a wild winter on the high seas, and from both the North and South Atlantic Oceans have come strange tales of gales and tempests of shattering force. One of the latest victims is the Portuguese schooner *Cidade do Porto*, which during December was bound from Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, with 5,500 tons of coal for Lobito Bay, Angola, the journey taking her through the treacherous storm-belt of the Cape, where the South Atlantic and the Indian Oceans meet. On her first attempt to round the southern tip of Africa the *Cidade do Porto* was stripped of all her sails, and had to be towed into Durban for a refit. She tried again, and was hit by two more cyclones, suffering heavy deck damage. When she at length reached Table Bay the battered vessel presented a sorry appearance

NEWS FROM THE SEA

Adventures of a Portuguese Schooner; H.M.S. "Worcester" Retires; The Ordeal of the Lightships; "Orion" at Malta

GOOD-BYE TO THE OLD "WORCESTER"—A FAMOUS TRAINING-SHIP IS REPLACED: H.M.S. "Worcester," in which so many cadets of the Thames Nautical College, Greenhithe, served their apprenticeship of the sea, pictured as she lay in the Thames off Grays after making way for her modern successor

After seventy years at Greenhithe in the Thames, the famous training-ship *Worcester* was recently towed across the river to Grays, having been returned to the Admiralty and replaced by the modern training-ship *Exmouth*. *Worcester* is the second vessel to bear the name, and during her long career of unexampled service more than 4,000 cadets have passed through her, at least 1,000 of whom served in World War I, and probably a similar number in the last war. The future of this famous ship is now uncertain

THE LOT OF THE CHANNEL LIGHTSHIP—BRINGING UP SUPPLIES IN THE MIDST OF A JANUARY GALE: A stores boat attempts to get alongside as great waves lash the moored vessel, rendering the approach risky in the extreme—*Drawing by Montague Dawson*

During the recent stormy weather it has been difficult and in some cases impossible to keep the Channel lightships supplied with fresh stores. The task of these vessels is a strenuous one; they have to ride out the worst storms at their anchors. They swing round like any moored boat to meet the pressure of wind and tide, so they are not in danger of being "pooped," but their specially-strengthened bows take one crashing after another, and the crew have to get what rest they can amid such strenuous conditions. The lightship shown here is of modern type, with the light tower set behind the bridge. It is a strong, built-up steel structure, giving access to the light-chamber above. Some are more protected than others against the weather. Electrical power is conveyed to the lantern and to the fog-horn. Otherwise the ship is just a moored buoy, having no motive propulsive power of its own. During the war, when we lost sixteen of these vessels largely through enemy action, the lightships were left in position as guardians of coastal shipping, but the crews were removed

THE MUCH-PUBLICISED "ORION" BRINGS NEW YEAR MAILS TO MALTA, MOORING IN GRAND HARBOUR WITH 700 TROOPS ABOARD: The great liner pictured at Valetta, and in the background her namesake, H.M.S. "Orion"

The arrival of the liner *Orion* at Grand Harbour, Malta, was eagerly awaited by the islanders, as she brought much of their overdue Christmas mail and parcel post. The *Orion*, it will be remembered, sailed from Liverpool for the Middle and Far East at noon on Christmas Eve, but not before the 700 troops she was destined to carry had made a series of demonstrations in protest against the sailing time and against the accommodation and messing in the ship. During the first demonstration 300 of the troops swarmed ashore by means of ladders, scramble-nets, and an improvised gangway, subsequently clashing with a detachment of military police. After being addressed by senior military officers, nearly all the men returned to the *Orion*, and the last five on shore were eventually rushed out by tender as she lay in the Mersey on the point of departure. The *Orion*'s Royal Navy namesake, H.M.S. *Orion*, which is seen in the background of the above picture, belongs to the highly-successful Leander class, and is a sister-ship of the famous *Ajax*, of River Plate fame

THE MAN WHO STOOD UP TO DOENITZ: The German naval lieutenant, Peter-Josef Heisig, giving evidence at the Nuremberg war criminal trials, where he has shown the responsibility of Grand Admiral Doenitz for the dastardly methods of the U-boat campaign against shipping. Heisig, who was brought from captivity in England, described how, while he was taking a course for submarine officers in September 1942, Doenitz, then Commander-in-Chief of U-boats, had given a lecture in which he showed that the bottleneck in British manpower on the seas was his main objective. In this connection the Grand Admiral had ordered that no seaman from any sunk ship was to get home alive

RUSSIAN AND BRITISH MILITARY POLICE NOW JOINTLY PATROL BERLIN: Staff-Sergeant Starotzor, who hails from the Urals, Corporal Milenko, of Moscow, Lance-Corporal Lockitt, of Manchester, and Lance-Corporal Allen, of Guernsey, are here seen on their nightly beat in Germany's occupied capital. This joint patrol is proving most effective, and surmounts the language difficulty so often encountered if troops are involved in incidents in other than their own sector. The Russian patrols carry rifles with long bayonets, while the British have the handier Sten gun—useful weapons for police work

CONTROLLING REFUGEES and CIVILIANS in BERLIN

Checking Up on Nazi Party Records; Clearing Up in the German Night-Clubs; Watching the Jewish Refugees in the British Sector

SIFTING 40 TONS OF VITAL EVIDENCE: An American sergeant supervising German civilians engaged in the task of sorting the complete card index and correspondence files of the National Socialist Party. These documents were captured intact in Munich, as a result of the Nazi order for their destruction having been disobeyed

WHO WAS WHO IN THE NAZI PARTY will be known very much more fully when the captured card index of the National Socialists, seen here in process of being sorted, has undergone a thorough scrutiny

WHILE AMERICAN TROOPS SUPERVISE, German civilians sort out the Nazi Party files, a mighty task now being carried out in the American Zone of Germany

The capture intact by the Americans of the complete card-index system and some of the correspondence files of the Nazi Party was a discovery of the first importance, for there are still Nazis in key positions in German towns and the card index should play a big part in securing the evidence to root them out. These files were found at a pulping works outside Munich, but it appears that in the conflict of events preceding the German collapse, the destruction of these vital documents was completely overlooked, though the order for destruction was undoubtedly given. The files weigh over 40 tons, and contain the most detailed information

POLISH-JEWISH REFUGEES STAGE A DISAPPEARING ACT: A picture that typifies the crowded conditions in which these refugees have been living in their hostels in the Russian sector of Berlin. There were 1,800 of them in all in the Russian sector, and on January 6 they were ordered to leave for a camp at Prenzlau. No reason was given for this decision by the Soviet military authorities, and it produced an immediate outcry on the part of the Jews, who claimed that conditions at Prenzlau were unsatisfactory, and that if they were sent there it would only be a prelude to their return to Poland. As a result they staged a disappearing act, and within twenty-four hours the hostels and camps were empty. It is to be assumed that the refugees made their way into the British and American sectors of the city, where they will doubtless remain underground

THE PLIGHT OF THE POLISH-JEWISH REFUGEES: Typical members of the community of 1,800 which staged a disappearing act in the Russian sector of Berlin when ordered to leave the city for the camp at Prenzlau. At the midday meal a small loaf of bread is shared among four. One girl is seen drinking her tea from a jam jar, while other refugees, conserving their energies, rest upon their bunks

A FAMILIAR SIGHT IN BERLIN TO-DAY: A German soldier returns home from a Russian P.O.W. camp—on a stretcher. For his wife, who has waited so long for his return, this is a pathetic moment and an addition to her burdens. The man is badly frost-bitten, having attempted the long trek home from Moscow on foot and in the height of winter

RUSSIAN SOLDIER AND GERMAN GIRL—A study in fraternisation: He wears the plain uniform of the Soviet forces, but his blonde partner, with fur coat, heavy stockings and well-made shoes, cuts a surprising figure as they dance outside the Stettiner Station in Berlin

A SNAP RAID ON BERLIN'S DERBY CLUB: British military police and a German plain-clothes officer enter the premises in search of black marketeers and other wanted characters known to frequent this notorious night spot

RHINE WINE IN PLENTY: A German plain-clothes policeman examining bottles captured during the raid on the Derby Club in the Kurfuerstendamm

A regular feature of garrison duty in Berlin is the raiding of night-clubs and gambling-saloons, places frequented largely by black marketeers, who spend fantastic sums on food, drink and gaming. The Derby Club is only one of fifty already raided, and at the time about £2,500 was found to be actually in play on the tables. Sixteen men were arrested

A SUSPECTED BLACK MARKETEER is brought before the German police officials by a British M.P., following the raid on the Derby Club, where gambling-rooms were discovered and large sums of money were seen to be changing hands at the tables

HAPPENINGS AT HOME

More Gales Pound Britain's Coasts : Bisham Abbey as a National Sports Centre : Rebuilding Parliament

WITH A 30-DEGREE LIST TO PORT, AFTER A BATTERING BY HEAVY SEAS, the steamship "High Park," which recently left St. John's bound for Cork with a cargo of oats, is seen off the coast of Eire shortly before being taken in tow. The "High Park" ran into tremendous seas, and it was feared at one time that she would capsize

The *High Park*, whose experiences *en route* from Canada to Eire nearly resulted in her loss, is only one of many vessels that have been buffeted by the severe New Year gales which have occurred both in the North and South Atlantic. The *High Park* had a cargo of 8,000 tons of oats, and at the height of the great storm in which she was caught she took on a 30-degree list. All hands were called to the engine-room as she began to lose steam, and it was seen that the vessel might capsize at any moment. Eventually the steamer *Lord Byron* came to the rescue, and the listing casualty was towed into Cork Harbour, where she has since discharged her precious cargo

LEGACY OF WAR AND WEATHER : A little girl looks wonderingly on the smashed causeway at Jaywick, the bungalow town adjoining the East Coast resort of Clacton, which has suffered considerable damage in the recent gales. Wartime neglect has also played its part, and many of the wooden bungalows are falling into ruins

WRENCHED FROM THEIR SLENDER FOUNDATIONS BY THE WINTER GALES, the bungalows of Jaywick present a sorry sight as the tide laps round their battered doors. During the war Jaywick was largely deserted by civilians, and neighbouring Clacton was given over to the military as a B.L.A. Artillery Practice Camp

A CELEBRATED RECRUIT FOR CHINA'S NAVY : The scene at the stern of the British corvette "Petunia" as the Deputy First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Charles Kennedy-Purvis, handed the vessel over to Lieut.-General Kwei, head of the Chinese Military Mission in the United Kingdom, who received it on behalf of the Chinese Government. The *Petunia* belongs to the famous Flower class of corvettes, and after operating in the Battle of the Atlantic was engaged in the "D" Day operations off the coast of France. Several of her sister-ships are at present serving with the French, Greek, Norwegian and Netherlands forces

FARMERS FORGATHER AT CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL FOR THE AGE-OLD CEREMONY OF BLESSING THE PLOUGH : The scene at the West Door as the Bishop welcomed the plough in the presence of representatives of Young Farmers' Clubs from all parts of West Sussex. Afterwards the plough was taken into the Cathedral and the blessing ceremony took place. Earlier there was a procession from the County Hall to the Cathedral, and in it a white-coated representative of each club bore along a banner proclaiming the name of his village

HONOURING BRITAIN'S CIVILIAN WAR DEAD : The Dean's Verger at Westminster Abbey turns a new page for the day in one of the four volumes recording the names of the 60,000 civilians killed by enemy action in the United Kingdom. These books have been placed in the Abbey in a shrine fixed to the west wall of the Chapel of St. George and a few paces from the grave of the Unknown Soldier. The pages are at present typewritten, but later they will be printed and engrossed. The elaborate binding was designed by the late Douglas Cockerell. Over the shrine a light is kept burning day and night, so that all who come there may read the recorded names

HISTORIC BISHAM ABBEY, MARLOW, AS A NATIONAL RECREATION CENTRE : This beautiful old Elizabethan mansion, together with its fine grounds, is being offered by its owner on loan to the Central Council of Physical Recreation. The owner's nephews, Berkeley and Guy Paget, of the 60th Rifles, were killed on active service, and it is felt that the dedication of the Abbey to a national service would be a fitting memorial to the two. If the offer is accepted, young people drawn from all parts of the country and from all sections of the community, would have the opportunity of receiving expert training at the Abbey in various physical activities, such as athletics, swimming, canoeing and rowing. The Central Council of Physical Recreation recently put forward an urgent appeal for funds to equip the Abbey, and a donation of £500 has already been forthcoming

A NEW ASPECT OF THE REOPENED TOWER OF LONDON : The old Norman fortress, which is once again open to the public after six years of war, seen across the waste of rubble created in the blitz. In the left foreground are the ruins of All Hallows, the Guild Church of Toc H, showing the partially-standing South Porch and façade. Portions of the Tower of London were damaged in the raids, and in October 1940 a bomb dropped close to the White Tower, the oldest part of the building, causing a crater which led to the discovery of a hitherto unknown tunnel

THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S IN DANGER : The belfry of St. Mary's Church, Harrow-on-the-Hill, a church intimately associated with the youth of Byron, contains eight large bells which have been in use without repair since the year 1780. Now the timber supports and frames are wearing away, and an appeal for £400 is being made to rehang them

PUTTING "THE HOUSE" IN ORDER: Work is now progressing on the rebuilding of those parts of Parliament which suffered so severely in the blitz, but it will be many a long day before the Commons leave their present quarters in the Lords. ***Left*—Replacing stained-glass windows in the House of Lords.** ***In Centre and on Right*—The site of the House of Commons now cleared and ready for rebuilding**

Those who pass through Parliament Square or over Westminster Bridge still see the old familiar outlines of the Parliament we have always known, but behind the intact façade is the great gap caused by the bombing of the House of Commons in the days of the blitz. Now the Commons is to be rebuilt, and Trollope and Colls, building contractors and engineers, of Great Queen Street, London, have been given the contract for the foundation work on the new chamber. A start is expected to be made almost immediately

CLEARING BOMB DAMAGE IN THE EPSOM GRAND-STAND in preparation for the Derby of 1946, which will once again be run on the traditional course instead of at Newmarket

LOOKING DOWN THE STRAIGHT TO TATTENHAM CORNER : The course at Epsom as it is to-day, following six years out of commission. On the left is debris from the grand-stand

THE JUDGE'S BOX AND UNSADDLING ENCLOSURE, and in the background a general view of the Epsom course : The turf itself is in excellent condition, but much remains to be done

EPSOM PREPARES FOR THE DERBY

Not since 1939, when E. Smith rode Blue Peter to victory for the Earl of Rosebery, has the Derby taken place at Epsom, and although Pont l'Eveque, Owen Tudor, Watling Street, Straight Deal and Ocean Swell has each won his niche in fame, somehow the wartime substitute at Newmarket lacks the magic of Epsom, and racegoers are thankful to return to the old course, which has been the scene of so many triumphs and disappointments. Preparing Epsom for the Derby of 1946 is no light business, as the grand-stand has suffered bomb damage, but it is good to know that the turf is in wonderful shape and that all will be in readiness for the great day

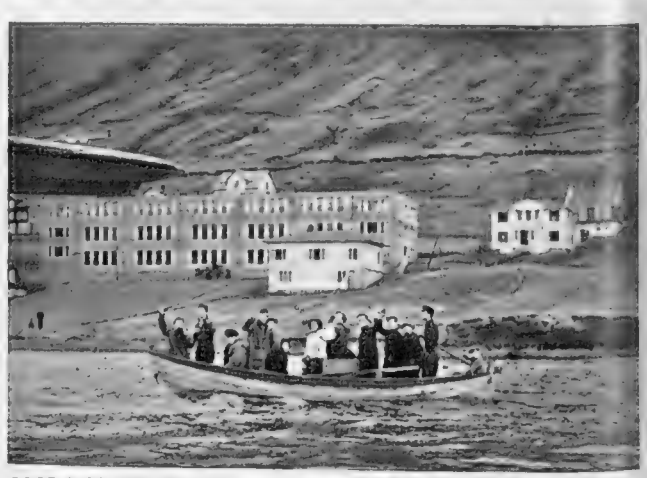
REMOVING BARBED WIRE ROUND THE JUDGE'S BOX : Another busy scene on Epsom Downs, which this summer will once again echo to the roar of a Derby crowd

FAROE ISLANDERS TURN OUT IN THEIR MODEST FORCE to bid farewell to six R.A.F. men who, overdue by about three months for release from the Service, were marooned at Vaag by reason of the winter gales : This picture was taken from the Sunderland flying-boat which effected the relief

R.A.F. MEN MAROONED

Thirteen R.A.F. personnel, overdue by almost three months for release from the Service, have been marooned on the Island of Sydero in the Faroes, halfway between the North of Scotland and Iceland, while constant attempts to relieve them by flying-boat have been frustrated by a succession of wild gales. At last one Sunderland flying-boat, carrying six relief men, was able to get through after being held up in the North of Scotland for over a week. Six of the R.A.F. men, therefore, have been taken off the island, and the other seven must await another break in the gales. The pictures on this page were taken from the Sunderland itself, which was able to alight on the water in Vaag Harbour for only half an hour, before taking-off under the threat of another gale

YOUNG FAROE ISLANDERS COME OUT TO SEE THE SUNDERLAND and chat with a member of the crew after the flying-boat had landed to relieve stranded R.A.F. personnel



GOOD-BYE TO VAAG : Demobilised R.A.F. men wave a greeting towards the Sunderland flying-boat as they are rowed out to embark for home and their dispersal units

REVEALED THROUGH THE BLITZ: Mrs. Audrey Williams, who is supervising the excavations, and Major F. W. Tomlinson, Hon. Sec. of Canterbury Excavation Committee, examining fragments of Samian ware found on the bombed site in Butchery Lane

FRAGMENTS OF SAMIAN WARE also brought to light during excavations on the Butchery Lane site, Canterbury, a blitzed area which is now yielding up many remains of historic importance

UNCOVERING THE BEAUTIFUL CANTERBURY MOSAIC: A picture showing the completely-preserved central square of the tessellated pavement brought to light in the blitzed area of Butchery Lane, Canterbury. The outer plaited design of the mosaic is in red and yellow on a blue ground

CANTERBURY'S ROMAN FINDS

When the Luftwaffe launched its so-called Baedeker raids upon the cathedral cities of England, Canterbury was a heavy sufferer, and although the great cathedral escaped miraculously, a vast shopping area was laid waste. Among these ruins archæologists are now at work, and in Butchery Lane they have brought to light a tessellated pavement of the rarest beauty and in a wonderful state of preservation, constituting possibly the most important Roman discovery ever made in the city. The pavement was clearly the floor of a small room in an important town house, possibly a public building, and it belongs to the third century. The central motif consists of a plaited design, within which are conventional leaves and flowers in red, yellow and blue. In an adjoining room another tessellated pavement is also being uncovered at the present moment.

CHANGING HANDS FOR £17,500: The hot-houses of the famous Armstrong and Brown orchid collection, at Tunbridge Wells, which has just been sold to Mr. Clint McDade, a newspaper publisher from Chattanooga, Tennessee.

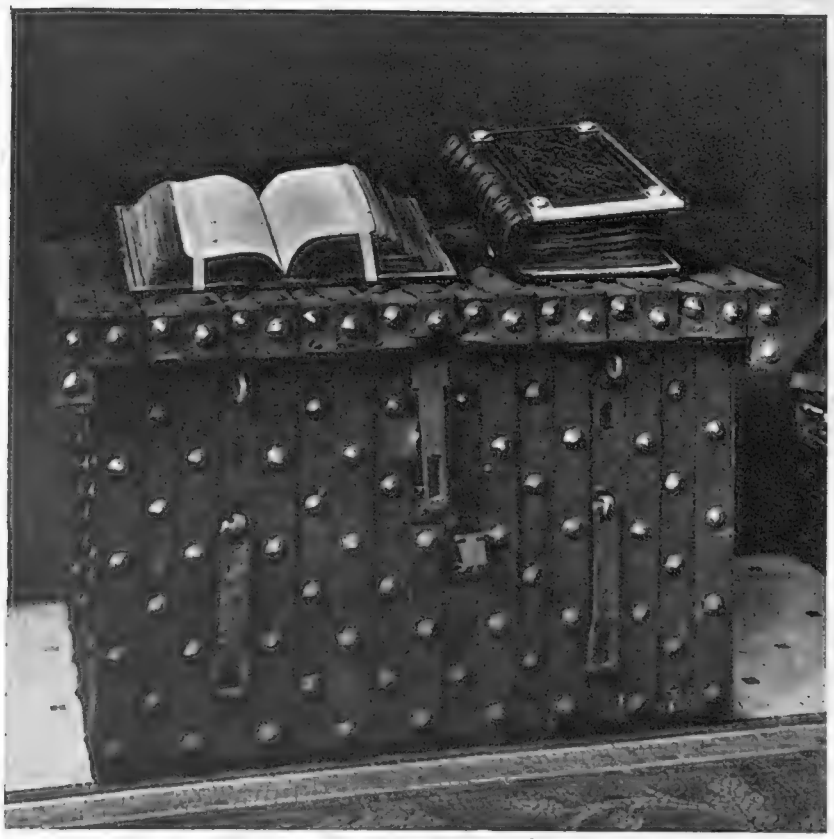
A GEM AMONG ORCHIDS: Miss C. Armstrong and Mr. James Woodhams, grower at Armstrong and Brown's, admiring one of the finest specimens in the collection. Mr. Woodhams has grown orchids for over forty-five years

AMERICA BUYS PEDIGREE ORCHIDS

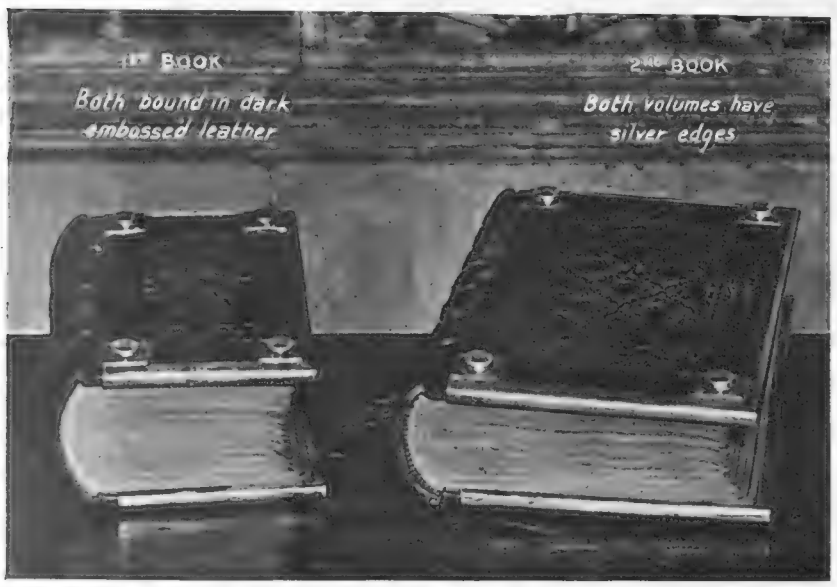
Orchids worn by Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Stettinius and other American women at a recent U.N.O. reception were a present from Mr. Clint McDade, the Tennessee orchid-grower, who is now in England adding to his collection by the purchase of the Armstrong and Brown orchids at Tunbridge Wells. British orchids are the best in the world, says Mr. McDade, and they surely must be, for during his stay over here he has spent £17,500 on them, and it will cost him a further £10,000 to take the pedigree blooms back to Chattanooga. An orchid takes nine years to flower from seed, and there are said to be about 25,000 different species. An orchid plant specially selected for breeding has been known to sell for as much as 1,150 guineas.

THE £50 BODMIN MOOR ORCHID: One of the treasures of the Armstrong and Brown collection at Tunbridge Wells which has been bought by Mr. Clint McDade, and which he will transfer to the United States at a further cost of £10,000

ANOTHER SHOWPIECE OF THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS COLLECTION: The £250 Anzao in the Armstrong and Brown hot-houses. To export the orchids to America will take two years, for they can only be moved in the summer when there is no frost



ENGLAND'S GREATEST LITERARY TREASURE BACK IN LONDON: The two massive volumes, comprising Domesday Book, which have now been returned to the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, after being evacuated during the war years, together with 2,000 tons of other official documents. This famous survey of England was compiled for William the Conqueror in 1085-86



THE TWO VOLUMES OF DOMESDAY BOOK, both bound in dark embossed leather and both massively edged with silver, seen at the Public Record Office after being returned to London. The smaller volume deals with Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk, while the larger takes in the rest of the English counties

DOMESDAY BOOK RETURNS TO LONDON

To the Record Office in Chancery Lane

Domesday Book can once again be seen at the Record Office after its sojourn in a place of safe keeping in the country during the war. This most important and valuable of all the literary treasures of England is contained in two massive volumes, bound in dark leather, with silver knobs at the corners.

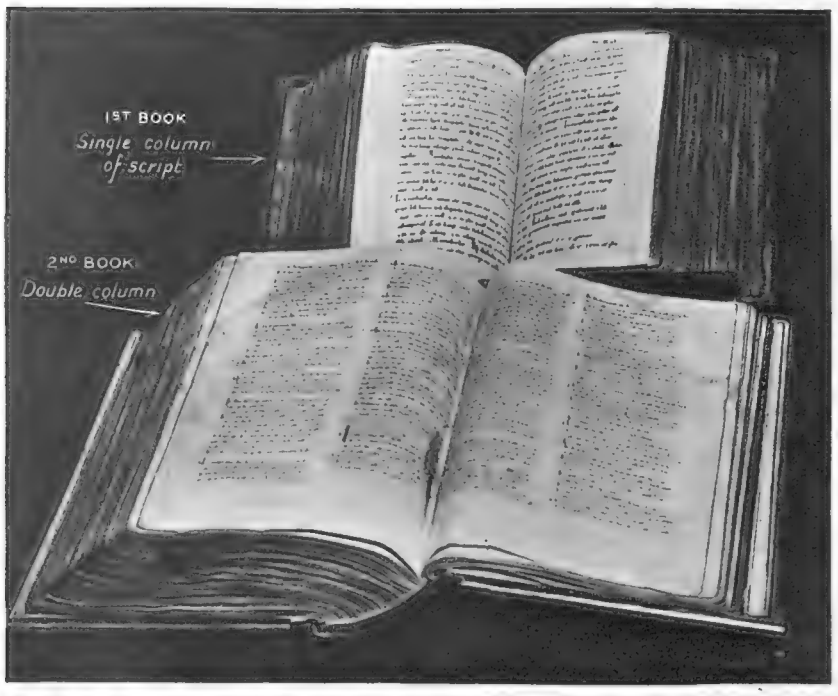
Within those volumes lies a "Description of all England in 1086," when it was compiled by the order of William the Conqueror after discussion with his Council of Wise Men. Once this unique book was finished there was an end to all disputes about the possession of land, for it gave a minute account of the possessions of each owner, down to the pigs, ploughshares, and every article upon the smallest property.

UNTOUCHED BY THE BLITZ: The Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, a building that miraculously escaped the bombs, flying bombs and rockets, though a large area around was laid in ruins

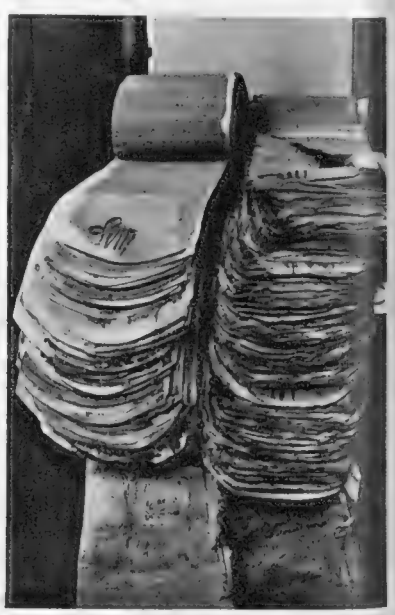
All ploughland, grassland, oxen, cows and mills were recorded, with their value in the time of King Edward the Confessor and in 1086. The order for the survey was given in 1085. The Commissioners were speedy in their work, enabling the statesman King to see how large was his own royal domain, how much had been bestowed upon his Norman followers, and the extent of the possessions of the Church. William died in 1087, so the survey was ordered just in time for it to be carried out under the stern hand of the Conqueror.

When war broke out, the Public Record Office had to evacuate from Chancery Lane more than 2,000 tons of official books and documents, which had accumulated since the days of the Domesday Book.

It was a colossal task, for the 20 miles of shelving had to be transported by lorry to the country. But the job was done and not one book, document or paper was lost.



A RECORD THAT CARRIED SUPREME AUTHORITY: The two volumes of Domesday Book, opened to show the script in which they were written. The possessions of every inhabitant of England were set down here, and Domesday was for long recognised as the supreme witness in matters of tenure

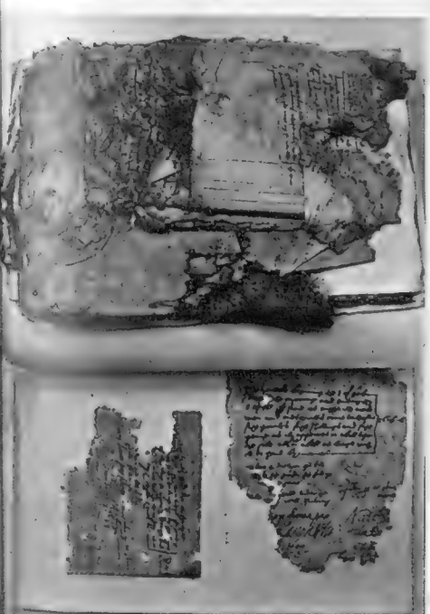


COPING WITH TIME'S RAVAGES AT THE RECORD OFFICE: Documents, penned on the finest paper, undergo steady decay, and men are constantly employed on their repair. *Left*—A repaired and an unrepaired volume in the workshops; *Right*—Two plea rolls; one repaired and the other in need of it

THE RECORD OFFICE SURVIVES THE BLITZ : The Tudor-style building standing almost unscathed amid the wastes of the badly-bombed Chancery Lane area—*Drawing by Percy Home*

The Record Office had a series of marvellous escapes from destruction by bombs, flying bombs and rockets. Early in the blitz a turret was damaged, but otherwise the structure remains intact and serene amid a waste of ruin, or rather, amid the cleared sites of streets and houses. In the summer of 1945 the area bloomed in kindly splendour, hiding the gaping cellars from the rare visitors to what was once Cursitor Street, Nevill's Court and a network of small streets which all had some historic interest. This view is drawn from the north-east in the Thavies Inn area, looking across the district described above. Thavies Inn Gate is recorded in one of the Hogarth plates, and Dickens lovers will recall that it was at No. 13 that Mrs. Jellaby held forth on the state of affairs in Borrioboola-Gha. The Record Office stands on a site having very ancient connections, for it was there in 1232 that Henry III founded "the House for Converted Jews" which Edward III later assigned to the Master of the Rolls. The present Record Office is the lineal descendant of this ancient repository of the Court rolls of the Middle Ages

ANOTHER TREASURE OF THE RECORD OFFICE : Henry VIII's gold seal which was attached to his Treaty of Peace with France



BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT : Exchequer papers of the Cromwellian era are shown (top) as they were prior to repair ; and (below) after they had been mounted and sized, rendering the faded wording more legible

TWO HUNDRED FEET BENEATH TRAFFIC-JAMMED HOLBORN : This deep shelter, or underground citadel, would have housed key Government personnel in the event of invasion, and now it is being converted to accommodate 500 tons of documents for which there is not sufficient room in the Public Record Office

High Holborn's deep shelter, which was kept a secret during the war years, was constructed to take a total population of 10,000, and if German troops had landed on these shores or the blitz had been more intensive, there is no doubt that it would have been used as a giant Governmental Command Post. Now it is being converted to peacetime service, and when 80,000 ft. of shelving have been installed there it will be an important annexe of the nearby Public Record Office. During the war 2,000 tons of documents were evacuated from Chancery Lane, being first stored in Canterbury Prison and, after the fall of France, being transferred to depositories in safer parts of the country. Not one book or document was damaged throughout the war

RATS and our RATIONS

How We Keep Pace with a Grave Menace to Our Food Supplies

By CHARLES GRAVES

IN view of our austerity rations, partially caused by the millions of tons of foodstuffs being sent to the Continent, a conference which starts at the Foreign Office this coming week should be of the greatest interest to everybody in this country. It is the first meeting of the Infestation Control Working Party, at which representatives of the United Nations in Europe and the Allied Control Commissions will be present, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mcauley Gracie, M.B.E., Director of Infestation Control to the Ministry of Food. Mr. Gracie has already visited Italy, Germany, Gibraltar and Malta since the end of the war, to initiate campaigns for the destruction of various food pests, and according to him conditions on the Continent are pretty bad.

The aftermath of a blitz invariably produces a greatly increased population of rats and mice, quite apart from insects. And as a rat, for bare subsistence, needs 1 oz. of dry cereal or its equivalent every day, and as, further, it wastes about six times that amount each time it feeds, you have the appalling statistic that every rat devours 1 cwt. of feed a year. The situation worsens when one realises that a single pair of rats will produce 600 offspring in a year, even though a large proportion of these die by natural means. Admittedly, many rats live on garbage and other food unsuitable for human consumption, but the experts of the Infestation Division offset this by the amount of damage done by mice. Thus, in this country, where the most conservative estimation of the rat population is 10,000,000, it means that 500,000 tons of food are destroyed annually by rats and mice alone.

At the first meeting of the Working Party at the Foreign Office, special attention will be drawn to the method of killing rats in the U.K. which has been in operation for the past four years, and during three months of the winter of 1943-44 destroyed 1,000,000 sewer-rats in the London sewers alone. The principle is to discover the local breeding-ground and the local spot where they go for their food. This having been established, a kind of communal restaurant of sound food is provided for the rats along the route. After four nights, during which the rats feed undisturbed, a tasteless poison is put down with the food on the fifth night. This invariably kills 85 per cent. of the local rats. After a three-days interval, the process is repeated. Once again on the fifth night the food is poisoned, and that is supposed to do the trick—100 per cent. casualties among the remaining rats.

THE LABORATORY RAT IS THE ONLY USEFUL RAT : The scientist uses him to test poisons

The astonishing thing is that it was not until 1919 that any official legislation against rats and mice was passed by Parliament. And it was not until 1941 that the Pest Infestation Division of the Ministry of Food was formed. Even then it was two years before the Infestation Order was issued. This Order gives power to the Minister to instruct owners of premises to take proper action against infestation of stored foodstuffs, and licensed manufactures of pest-control products and apparatus. The object of this is to ensure that the public does not buy useless poisons, powders and other products which claim to kill vermin and insects.

Now meet Mr. Henry Tiffin, head of the oldest pest-destroying firm in the world (founded 250 years ago), and direct descendant of the Mr. Tiffin whose advertisement in Bell's *Weekly Despatch* of May 10, 1812, reads as follows :

"BUGS effectually destroyed by Mr. Tiffin, Bug Destroyer to His Majesty, removed from the Strand to No. 29 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, whether in Rooms, Bedsteads or Furniture, though ever so numerous, without damage or smell, at the following prices, viz. four-post bedsteads, settees, bureaus, half-testers, and small presses, at 12s. each ; corniced and double screwed bedstead 18s., raised-testers at £1 4s., and will insure them to keep free from Bugs at 3s. each bed per year, for ready money only."

Later, in an interview recorded in *London Labour and London Poor* (1861), given by the Mr. Tiffin of that time, we find the following :

"At the time of the illuminations for the Peace celebrations after the Crimean War, I thought I must have something over my shop that would be suitable for the event and to my business, so I had a transparency done, and stretched on a big frame and lit up by gas, on which was written,

"MAY THE
DESTROYERS OF PEACE
BE DESTROYED BY US.
H. TIFFIN & SON,
Bug Destroyers to Her Majesty."

"I work for the upper classes only, and have Noblemen's names—the first in England, on my books, and have to travel as far as 200 miles into the Country to carry out my work."

To-day his descendant, Mr. Henry Tiffin, is bug destroyer to countless hospitals, Embassies, banks, insurance companies and private houses, as well as to St. James's Palace and the London School of Hygiene. Mr. Tiffin specialises in various body parasites which are of no immediate concern to the Ministry of Food, as well as in the destruction of beetles, cockroaches, rats and mice, ants, crickets, flies and silver fish.

He says that, with the exception of the louse, all these pests are very much on the increase. The reasons are various and not far to seek. Many householders laid in stores of food at the outbreak of war. These naturally attracted the attention of the various food pests. Stocks of dog-biscuit, flour and tapioca are cases in point. Moths have increased by 500 per cent. during the war years, as a result of the householders' inability to have their annual spring-cleaning. Animal fleas have increased greatly owing to neglect. Beetles and cockroaches have also multiplied, though their increase is not as great as it would appear.

In his opinion, central heating is the householder's curse and his blessing, for it is a fact that warmth always acts as a magnet to vermin and insects of all kinds. Like Mr. Gracie, he agrees that while the main reservoir of rats in the various sewers of the big cities is being drained, small colonies of them are appearing in districts where they have not been previously reported. But even now things are not as bad as they were before the last war, when rats could be seen every night in Piccadilly, crossing the Circus by the old-fashioned telegraph wires ; yet they still take a lot of exterminating. You may have a colony of 1,000 rats, kill 5,000 of them in one year, and at the end of the twelve months you will still have 2,000.

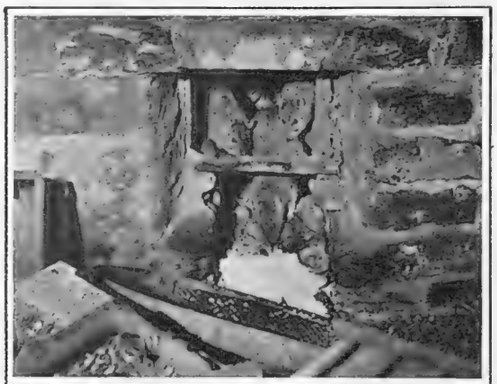
Rats are sagacious animals. They can roll eggs along between their paws or tow them with their curled tails. One of Mr. Tiffin's men was sitting down to a bit of supper in a rat-infested house. He had barely started his meal when a rat appeared. He threw it a piece of bread. The rat ate it and disappeared. Five minutes later it returned and clinging on to its tail was another rat—blind.

As for mice, cats cannot eliminate the mouse population. They can only exercise a certain numerical control and, by their presence, cause a diversion. But diversion is not destruction. Cats, therefore, are not a satisfactory answer to the mouse, though once a house has been cleared of mice, a cat should be able to keep it so.

To conclude : I never realised before that crickets are household pests. Nevertheless they are, in spite of Charles Dickens. They are to be found in the neighbourhood of bakeries, and only the other day Mr. Tiffin destroyed 150 of them in a West End block of flats.

DEATH-KNELL FOR A RAT COLONY : L.C.C. workers laying poison down a manhole in a London street

ONLY A FEW OUT OF THOUSANDS : An L.C.C. worker with a trio of dead sewer-rats



A NOTE OF CAUTION : The sewer-rats come out to inspect the tempting bait

THEIR SUSPICIONS ALLAYED, the young rats swallow the bait which is offered them

PLENTY FOR ALL : Their confidence gained, the rats eventually eat the poisoned meal provided for them

"BAR WORK" COMES FIRST: Theresa looks a trifle concerned as she takes up her starting position during the winter examinations of the Royal Academy of Dancing, an institution which is playing such a vital part in fostering ballet

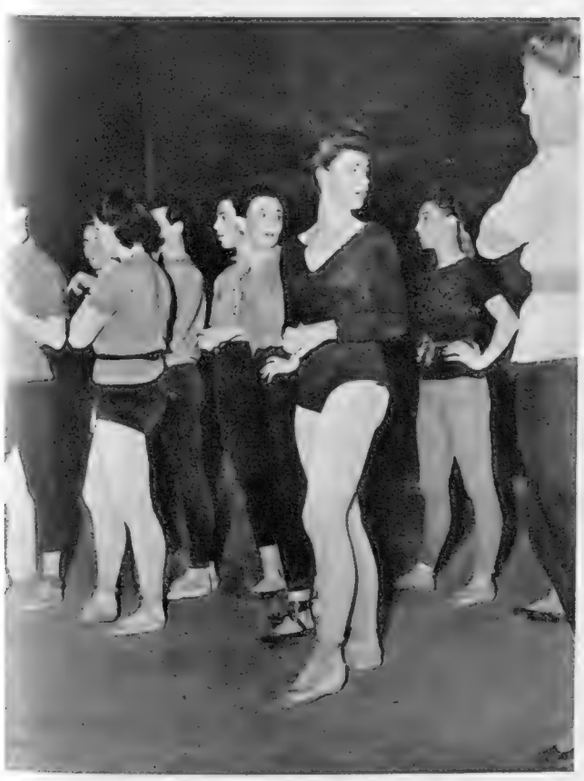
A BOOM in BALLET

The Royal Academy of Dancing Celebrates Its Silver Jubilee

The Royal Academy of Dancing is now celebrating its Silver Jubilee Year, and to mark the occasion a special dinner was given at Claridge's on January 15, when Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the Minister of Education, proposed the toast of the evening. The progress of the Academy has been extraordinary during the war years, and the winter examinations, which are illustrated on this page, testify to the enthusiasm in Britain for this art, which Miss Wilkinson describes as "one of the great international languages; one of the great bonds drawing together people of all nations"

IN THE DEGAS TRADITION: Joan Felce accomplishes a difficult movement during the examinations of the Royal Academy of Dancing. This year there have been record entries for these tests

"TURN OUT YOUR FOOT MY DEAR": Miss Joan Mason, chief assistant of Madame Judith Espinosa, corrects one of her young charges during a lesson at the Royal Academy of Dancing



THE BALLET RETURNS TO COVENT GARDEN: Members of the Sadler's Wells Company seen during a rehearsal at the Royal Opera House for the production of "The Sleeping Princess." The decor for this ballet, the first to be staged at Covent Garden for seven years, has been planned by Oliver Messel

ENTERTAINING GUESTS AT THE SILVER JUBILEE DINNER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING: Pupils of the Academy provide a charming interlude during the anniversary celebrations at Claridge's on January 15, when Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the Minister of Education, presided. During the evening a telegram was read from Queen Mary, as Patron, sending the Academy her warmest congratulations. In the course of her address, Miss Wilkinson described how the popularity of ballet had increased during the war years, and how "we are now looking to the ballet for grace and beauty in contrast to the ugliness of wartime life"

The World of Books—By Vernon Fane

A PROPHET OF ANGLO-FRENCH ACCORD

Pierre Maillaud's Timely Book, "The English Way"; James Aldridge, a Hemingway Disciple with a Strange Style

AS these lines are being written the United Nations Organisation is meeting in London, and the newspapers are full of its teething troubles. The air is heavy with the rumblings of power politics, and upon some of the current decisions will depend the continued existence of Big Threes and Big Fives; or the successors to these combinations. Great Britain appears to stand at the crossways, with obligations to her own place in the Commonwealth of Nations, but with equally fundamental obligations as a continental power.

Never was the appearance of a book more timely than that of THE ENGLISH WAY, by Pierre Maillaud

MEET MADAME MOLOTOV: The wife of the Soviet Foreign Minister is probably the least photographed of all the political wives. She is seen here at a recent reception in Moscow, her evening dress adorned with two rows of medal ribbons

(Oxford University Press. 10s. 6d.). Of the author, Mr. Raymond Mortimer says in an Introduction:

"To his own countrymen he is known, under the *nom de guerre* of Pierre Bourdan, as one of the chief prophets of resistance. From the calamitous June of 1940 onwards he spoke five times a week on the French service of the B.B.C., commenting upon the news with a singular mixture of emotional fervour and intellectual integrity."

It is easy to be wise after events, but there can be few who would deny that the seeds of the second German war flourished in the uneasy bed of Anglo-French misunderstanding. The miserable tale of unpreparedness and the policy of appeasement culminating in Munich can be matched by an equally dismal story from the other side of the Channel culminating in Vichy. From a profound understanding of the problems of both nations, M. Maillaud writes objectively and does not spare criticism in either direction. For instance, few would dispute the truth of the following, taken from a chapter headed "From Munich to the Battle of Britain":

"It is a singularity of England's modern history that in peace she should so often fail in her European duties and yet afterwards stand as Europe's champion at the eleventh hour; that she should by turns help loosen the European fabric and decisively contribute to save it *in extremis*. Her European sense lies more deeply buried in her national consciousness than that of Continental nations."

One can only hope that this book will receive the wide attention in this country that it deserves, and I am quite sure that we may agree with Mr. Raymond Mortimer when he says: "Like M. Maillaud I believe the difference between the English and the French to be much more superficial than their similarities. I hope for a great increase in interchanges between our two peoples."

Once in every lifetime or, not to exaggerate, once in every decade, there comes a new stylist; a writer whose use of words has such freshness and force that he has a considerable and genuine impact on the succeeding writers of his own generation. Such a man was Lawrence; such a man—in a less considerable way—was Hemingway, and they, like Conrad and Henry James, have had their disciples. A Hemingway disciple of embarrassing faithfulness is Mr. James Aldridge, who even has an overtone of the early Hemingway days when Miss Gertrude Stein was the chief luminary in the Paris sky.

"It gave him desire for quick movement, for speed and singular action with deliberation," writes Mr. Aldridge, and lets it go at that. The reader, so to speak, is on his own. "It was poor thing to be in Cairo with this feeling," he continues, and I can add that it is poor thing to be here at home with this writing, particularly since Mr. Aldridge knows very much better than this.

OF MANY MEN (Michael Joseph. 8s. 6d.) is a fictional autobiography of a man who throughout the war saw many campaigns and was in the fighting, though never as a combatant; the presumption is that he was a war correspondent. Wolfe was in Spain first, following the fortunes and tragedies of the Republican Government, and watching what he knew to be the dress rehearsal for the greater war.

Finland, Norway, Palestine, Cairo and the Desert, Greece, Egypt again, Syria, Tobruk, Singapore, the Pacific campaign, the Western Desert once more, the Stalingrad Airfield ("it was hollow and laughing, with flat white-and-black snow in swept-wind around it"), the North African landings, the Italian campaign, with a side-glance at Amgot, the landings in Southern France and the Russians' advance into Eastern Germany, and finally Paris. Wolfe was quite a campaigner and Mr. Aldridge knows how to present him.

My complaint is that he knows perfectly well how to present him in good, plain English, and that when he writes "the both of them were angry" he must be speaking for at least two of his potential thousands of readers.

Shelley Smith is a comparatively new writer of detective fiction with, as far as I know, only one other novel to his (or her) credit, but already a growing reputation. COME AND BE KILLED (Crime Club. 8s. 6d.) is very nearly first-rate, a story of the type that is sometimes pretentiously labelled as a psychological thriller. In fact, it is something a good deal better than that—an excellent story about a lonely woman who at fifty-odd has only a lifetime of service to a mean, invalid father to look back on.

He is her first victim, and her murder of him fills her with a sense of accomplishment, and even well-being that she has never known before. It all seems too easy, and the doctors and neighbours too gullible for words. With her small legacy she settles down to look for ways of improving her prospects, and only one appears really practical: the murder of some other unattached being whose money she can reach without difficulty.

THE PERFECT MANNEQUIN: This is Mrs. Grace Woods, who, entering the contest at the last moment and wearing a dress of her own making, was declared winner of the "Perfect Mannequin Competition" staged in London by Miss Lucie Clayton. Mrs. Woods is 5 ft. 9 ins. in height and weighs 9 stone 6 lbs. Her waist measurement is 26 ins.

Luckily for her, she has none of the physical characteristics of a criminal. She is white-haired, ruddy faced, with an open expression and bright blue eyes. Her victims, who after the initial crime are all lonely middle-aged women, are inclined to take to her from the start, and her growing lust for killing is only defeated in the end by a piece of courageous detective work on the part of the actress sister of one of the dead women.

Although this is not very closely in his manner, it is a tale which Simenon, that master of this *genre*, might well enjoy reading.

Family books in which there are plentifully incorporated contemporary documents, diaries, letters, etc., are not only valuable guide-posts to social history, but are always welcome diversions in our contemporary reading. General Aspinall-Oglander has already produced two such interesting volumes in *Admiral's Wife* and *Admiral's Widow*. Still on the Oglander family theme, he now gives us NUNWELL SYMPHONY (Hogarth Press. 15s.).

For over 900 years the Oglander family have lived at Nunwell, in the Isle of Wight, and into the story of the house and estate itself the author has woven some interesting selections from diaries, letters, and other family papers. Plentifully illustrated, it is a book which creates for the reader a welcome relief from the stress of these difficult days.

MEET MISS DOROTHY DIX: This woman barrister, here seen leaving her office in the Temple, has been selected to deputise for Mr. Christmas Humphreys as Recorder at Deal Sessions, beginning on January 25. Miss Dix was called to the Bar in 1934 and has an extensive common law and criminal law practice. She is the first woman in British history to be a Judge, having the power to try everything except murder, manslaughter, or treason, and of inflicting long sentences of penal servitude. Miss Dix is also the first woman to have acted as defence counsel at a murder trial, the case being that of Leslie Walter Hammond, who was convicted in 1941 and later reprieved

The Corporation of Nottingham, in the fourth little volume of their *Newstead Abbey Publications*, present THE LIFE AND WORK OF LORD BYRON (1s. 6d.), by Mr. Duncan Gray. This excellent little book makes no claim to being a definitive biography, but it is comprehensive enough and sympathetic enough to give one a reasonable idea of the poet; of his wit and his *gaffes* in Society, of his wit and his incomparable touch in poetry.

Irrelevantly perhaps, but with evident sincerity, the author adds to his chapter on Greece's debt to Byron the lines "Greece has once again been rescued from a hateful slavery, and another name added to those to whom the Greeks pay a just homage—the name of Winston Churchill." For the most part, however, he is strictly concerned with the value of Byron's work and the problem of his strange and unhappy life. Chapter XVII. contains an excellent list of references to the literature about one of England's major poets.

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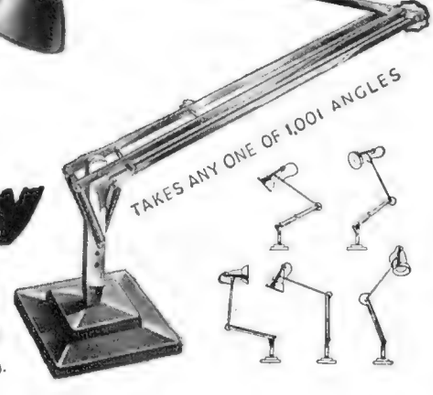

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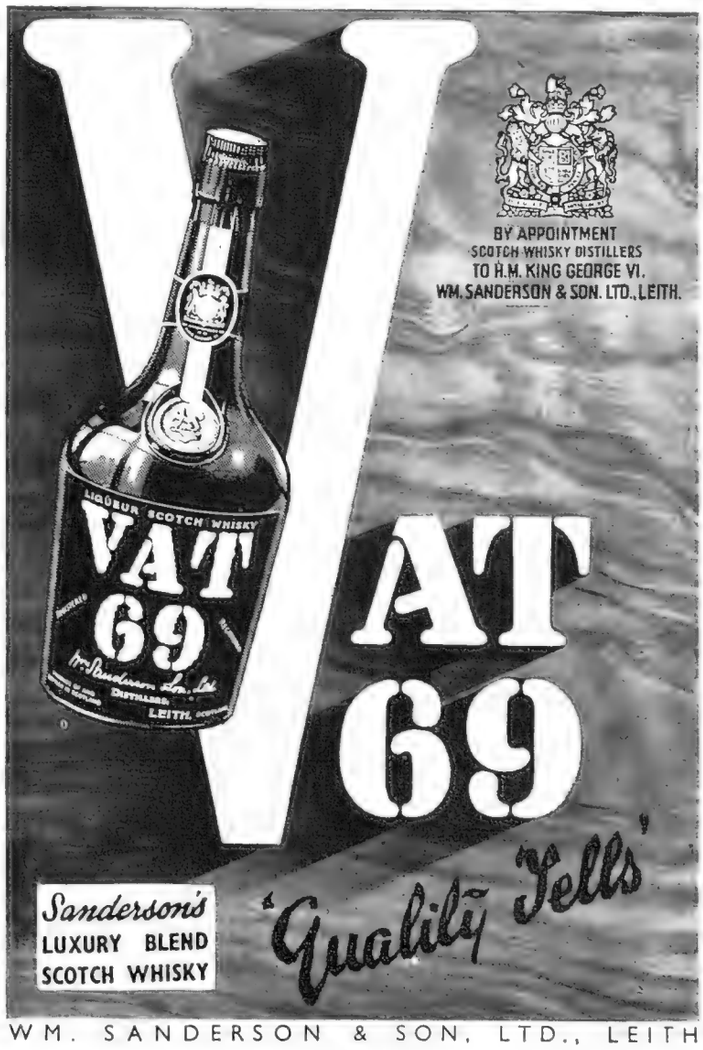

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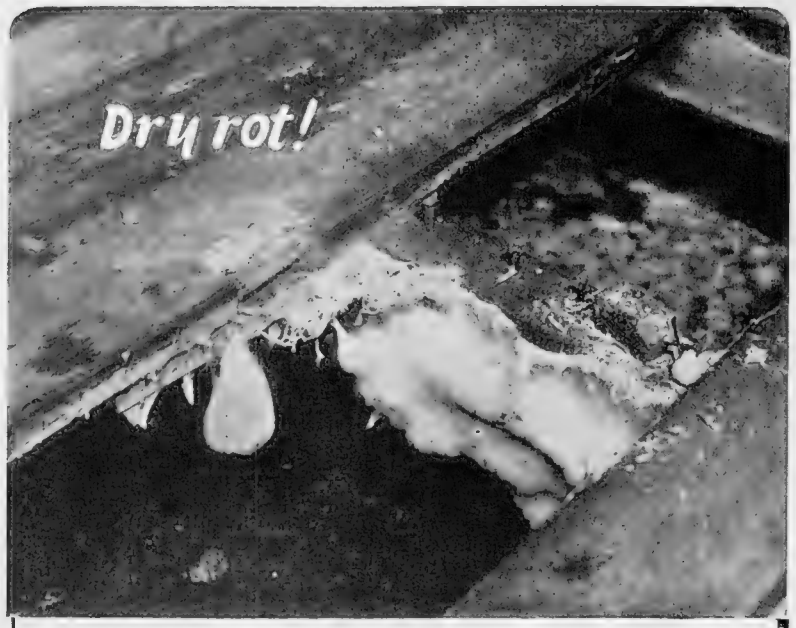

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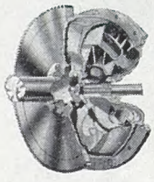

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